

JPRS-UPS-84-051

6 June 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

6 June 1984

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

USA Institute Aide: Detente Requires 'Code of Behavior' (Radomir Bogdanov; MOSCOW NEWS, No 15, 22-29 Apr 84).....	1
U.S. Plans for New Status, Military Use of Micronesia Hit (Vsevolod Ovchinnikov; APN DAILY REVIEW, 11 Apr 84).....	3
Polish Writer Interviewed on 'Military-Patriotic Theme' (Zbigniew Domino Interview; KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 19 Apr 84).....	6
Religious, Territorial Disputes Seen Underlying Iran-Iraq War (D. Kasatkin, V. Ushakov; AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNAYA, No 3, Mar 84).....	10
International Zionism in the Imperialist System (L. Dadiani; AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA, No 3, Mar 84).....	17
Bloc Symposium on Problems Facing Nonaligned Movement (AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA, No 3, Mar 84).....	23
History of Algerian, Guinean Trade Unions Surveyed (I. Yusupov; AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA, No 3, Mar 84).....	25
Table of Contents: AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA No 3, 1984 (AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA, No 3, Mar 84).....	31
Briefs African Trade Unionists in Ashkhabad	33

NATIONAL

Pre-Planned Party Membership Growth Criticized (V. Viktorov; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', No 7, Apr 84).....	34
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

REGIONAL

Shevardnadze Addresses Cultural-Education Workers (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 20 Mar 84).....	36
Usubaliyev Plenum Speech on Scientific-Technological Progress (T. U. Usubaliyev; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 7 Apr 84).....	51
Tajik CP CC Buro Discusses Chernenko Election Speech (KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 30 Mar 84).....	71
Uzbek Labor Research Institute Director on Economic Problems (A. Abduganiyev, A. Murtalov; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 18 Feb 84).....	73
Current State of Arts in Lithuania Criticized (L. Shepetis; SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA, 22 Mar 84).....	77
Western Radio Attacks on School Reform Rebuffed (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 18 Apr 84).....	82
New Estonian Official Appointments Announced (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA, 16 Mar 84).....	85
Estonian Convicted as 'Henchman' for Western Radios (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 27 Apr 84).....	87
Sociologist Discusses Work Attitudes of Young (V. Sokolov; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 24 Mar 84).....	90
PRAVDA VOSTOKA Recalls Trial of Adventist Shelkov (A. Grigor'yev; PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 17 Apr 84).....	95
AzSSR Supreme Court Discusses Struggle Against Narcotics (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 3 Jan 84).....	98
Accused Uzbek Elite Too Often Escape Punishment (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 18 Apr 84).....	100
Turkmen Women's Council Session (TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 30 Apr 84).....	101
Briefs Lawyer Expedition	102

USA INSTITUTE AIDE: DETENTE REQUIRES 'CODE OF BEHAVIOR'

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 15, 22-29 Apr 84 p 7

[Article by Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies: "Norm of Survival"]

[Text]

Washington has not so far replied to the Soviet proposal to reach accord with the other nuclear powers on recognizing jointly the norms of relations among them.

Coexistence of states is unthinkable without adhering to a definite code of behaviour. An increased feeling of responsibility by statesmen, and a kind of a charter for behaviour in the nuclear age are necessary as never before today, when the threat of a universal catastrophe has become a tragic reality and when attempts are made to shatter the very foundations of civilized behaviour, introducing instead, the nuclear jungle law. The norms, put down in the speech made by Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, offer precisely the basis upon which normal interstate relations can be restored quickly and confidently.

The essence of the offered norms is such that their recognition doesn't damage any country, but, on the contrary, tends to strengthen universal security.

The first norm is recognizing the averting of a nuclear war as the main goal in the states' foreign policy, not allowing situations fraught with the danger of a nuclear conflict, and holding urgent consultations in case such a situation should arise.

The West doubts the very need to work out norms of behaviour between nuclear powers, referring to the existence of the UN Charter. However, the West does not mention

the fact that the UN Charter did not take the nuclear threat into account, whereas today the USA alone can dispose of nearly 26,000 nuclear warheads, capable of doing away with life on earth, and doing this several times over at that. If we regard preventing nuclear war as the foundation of foreign policy, then the problem of strategic arms reduction and limitation is seen in a new light. The principles of equality and equal security, rather than unilateral advantages, will dominate and will benefit universal and genuine security. A feature of a nuclear war, such that it will not last very long, imparts special significance to the need for holding consultations.

The second norm envisages the rejection of nuclear war propaganda - whether a war on a global or on a local scale. The problem now is that the present US administration is thinking in terms of war, and, therefore, acts accordingly. Washington starts from the premise, up to our day, that it is possible to wage and win a nuclear war. Evidence of this is offered not only by the doctrines, adhered to by the Pentagon, but also by the weapons systems developed in the USA and deployed by it. Nuclear war propaganda is becoming doubly dangerous in these conditions - it generates an illusion among some people and makes others uncertain. The legal recognition of universal propaganda ban, would, of course, strengthen the prestige of US Congress.

The third norm is the commitment

not to use nuclear weapons first. The USSR has already undertaken such an obligation unilaterally. Those who understand the military affairs of our time realize the entire practical importance of this Soviet step. However, the USA and its NATO allies who have nuclear weapons have failed, as yet, to undertake such an obligation. The question therefore arises – can one express confidence in their policy in such conditions? If anyone really desires peace, he cannot accept any arguments, however sophisticated they may be, against this commitment. This norm was supported by the proposal made by the Warsaw Treaty countries to NATO states in January 1983 on signing a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

A number of European states advocate setting up nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe. Their stand agrees with the fourth norm – on the non-use of nuclear weapons under no circumstances against non-nuclear countries which have no such weapons deployed on their territory. The interests of peace and security make it necessary to honour the status of the nuclear-free zone already set up in Latin America and to encourage the setting up of new nuclear-free zones elsewhere in the world. And on the whole, accepting this norm would help reduce directly the threat of war and strengthening confidence. The USSR supports, in particular, the proposal to declare Northern Europe a nuclear-free zone. Setting up such a zone is both desirable and feasible.

The fifth norm provides for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form, i.e., not to give such weapons or control of them to

anybody; not to deploy them in countries lacking such weapons; not to transfer the nuclear arms race to new fields, including outer space. The destabilizing role of the emergence of new nuclear sources and of stockpiling lethal warheads hardly needs any proof. The lure of settling regional contradictions and conflicts with nuclear weapons hides a special threat.

Deploying nuclear weapons in space is especially dangerous. Due to their extreme miniaturization these "star wars" weapons would not be able to be controlled by either side. Which means that it would be more difficult to reach agreement on limiting and reducing strategic arms and that the world would be doomed to existence in a very much unstable situation.

The sixth norm provides for the stage-by-stage reduction of nuclear arms, on the basis of equal security, down to liquidating them in all their modifications. To date, Washington, while declaring its adherence to reducing strategic arms, is, in real life, striving to achieve unilateral disarmament by the USSR. This wrecks the equal security principle – the only acceptable basis for regulating Soviet-US strategic relations.

The Soviet side is prepared at any time to reach an accord with the other nuclear powers on jointly recognizing such norms and making them obligatory. One would like to believe that the US ruling circles would show a desire to move from words to deeds, and would realize how destructive the course is, based on substituting confrontation for cooperation, talks for arming and jungle law – for diplomacy.

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. PLANS FOR NEW STATUS, MILITARY USE OF MICRONESIA HIT

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 11 Apr 84 pp 1-4

[Article by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, PRAVDA political observer: "Trustee Enslavers"]

[Text] What greatly worries the world public is America's unlawful actions with regard to Micronesia and its attempts to dismember this trust territory of the United Nations and to make it its colony. The Pacific community evaluated an agreement on "free association" of Micronesia's two components, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, with the United States as Washington's latest move to swallow this territory which still remains under international jurisdiction.

Ten out of the eleven UN trust territories have implemented their right to independence. Through the fault of Washington, the objective of the international system of trusteeship has not yet been achieved with respect to Micronesia alone. The United States has grossly abused the mandate to the strategic trust territory of the Pacific Islands as Micronesia is referred to in the agreement the United States and the UN Security Council signed on April 2, 1947.

As a result of 37 years of US trusteeship, the life of the islanders has changed for the worse. The neo-colonialists have deliberately slowed down production and undermined traditional economic sectors on the trust territory. Coconut-tree plantations and fishing are on the decline. Instead of preparing the trust territory for independence and promoting its economic and social progress, Washington has militarised Micronesia.

Since the years of the second world war the Marianne Islands have been a base of the US strategic air force. B-29 aircraft, which dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, took off from Tinian Island included in the Marianne group. The region's largest nuclear warheads storage depot is being built on Tinian Island. The runway is being modernised on Saipan, another airforce base of the times of the Pacific war. Alienated from the Marianne Islands, Guam was proclaimed part of the United States. Guam caters for strategic bombers which raided Korea and Vietnam and which nowadays patrol the Indian Ocean.

Another archipelago, the Marshall Islands, has become a US testing ground for nuclear weapons. A total of 66 atomic and hydrogen bombs have been exploded on Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls since 1946.

From the mid-1960s the American Army began to use the lagoon of the nearby Kwajalein atoll as a target for the intercontinental ballistic missiles launched from the Western coast of the United States. Following Minuteman missiles, MX missiles began to fall there last summer. As many as 8,000 local inhabitants were resettled to the barren island of Ebeie. Together with those who were born on the Bikini and Eniwetok atolls they are languishing in this "Pacific ghetto," where almost one-third of the population of the Marshall Islands is concentrated.

Last but not least, the US Navy is intensively turning the western part of Micronesia--the Palau Islands--into its domain. They lie much nearer to the outlets into the Indian Ocean than the main base of the US 7th Fleet in the Hawaii. A large base for the nuclear submarines of the Ohio type which test Trident missiles in the vicinity is being set up on the archipelago. On one of its islands, Babeltuap, there are depots of nuclear and chemical weapons, and a base have been set up there for training the Green Berets--the professional killers and specialists in "anti-insurgent operations."

And what is the islanders' attitude to all this? Nobody asks their opinion. The facts of the flagrant outrages upon the destinies of the indigenous population expose the cynicism and hypocrisy of Western politicians, who are given to demagogical phrasemongering about "human rights."

The Micronesians do not want to put up with the lot to which the Pentagon has adjudged them.

The latter-day colonialists dread a growth of national self-consciousness and anti-war sentiments. That is why the United States, in violation of the duties of the administering power, has mobilised every possible means to hamper the political development of the Trust Territory. It was not until 1965 that a Congress of Micronesia was set up, but it had been given no legislative powers. Talks on the future status of the Pacific Islands were started a few years later.

When the attempts to force their will upon the islanders had failed, the American "trustees" dissolved the Congress of Micronesia and resorted to the colonialists' favourite tactic of "divide and rule." They began to split up the Trust Territory in order to join it to the United States by parts. Micronesia was divided into four pseudo-states. In 1976 one of these parts was proclaimed the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands within the framework of a political alliance with the USA. Truncated self-government was promised to the islanders while all foreign-policy and military questions remained within Washington's jurisdiction. The American brasshats got the right to use their bases on the Mariana Islands for another half-century. In the 1980s the other three parts of Micronesia--the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau (the Western Caroline Islands) and the Federated States of Micronesia (the Central and Eastern Caroline Islands) were proclaimed "territories freely

associated" with the USA. The respective agreements have now been submitted to the US Congress for endorsement.

The partition of Micronesia and the imposition of the neocolonial status upon its individual parts in the shape of membership in some "community" or "free association" contradict the UN Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to the Colonial Countries and Peoples. The question of modifying the status of any trust territory; cannot be settled by the governing power without the participation of the United Nations. According to Article 83 of its Charter, all UN functions related to strategic trust territories, including the endorsement of trusteeship agreement terms and of all amendments and changes in these terms, are handled by the Security Council.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly called the attention of the international community to the unlawful actions of the United States with respect to Micronesia. These unlawful actions, reads the letter of the permanent Soviet mission to the United Nations to the UN Secretary General, which was published recently, do not only prevent the materialization of the inalienable right of the people of Micronesia to genuine self-determination, freedom and independence, but also pose a grave threat to the security of the countries adjacent to this region and to international peace in general. Under these conditions the United Nations which supervised the establishment of the international trusteeship should undertake urgent measures to ensure the observance by the United States of its own commitments and to prevent the materialization of the US attempts to present the world with a fait accompli of Micronesia's colonial enslavement.

The future of the people of Micronesia is an integral part of the general problem of decolonization. So the international community in the person of the UN cannot free itself of the responsibility for their future until the Micronesians come to exercise their legitimate right to genuine independence.

(PRAVDA, April 11. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812/185

INTERNATIONAL

POLISH WRITER INTERVIEWED ON 'MILITARY-PATRIOTIC THEME'

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 84 p 3

[Interview with Zbigniew Domino, by M. Botyan: "To Live Soundly"]

[Text] Today the Days of Polish Culture opens in the USSR. It is dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the Polish Peoples Republic. Our correspondent met with Polish writer Zbigniew Domino, author of the books "Storm" and "Wandering Fire" which were published in our country.

[Question] In your journalistic book "In a Year, in a Day" the idea that a real man must "live soundly" stuck in my mind. What can you add to this concept?

[Answer] The literal translation into Russian did not fully convey the meaning the expression "zhit' mocsno" carries in Polish. Its meaning is: To go through life openly and honestly, firmly convinced of the correctness of your cause, and to be able to renounce when necessary your petty personal interests for the sake of the more important social demands.

My father, communist Stanislav Domino, who walked with weapon in hand from Lenino to Berlin, and his military Polish and Soviet friends lived like that.

I saw with my own eyes that during the war the old people, women and even children who remained in distant Siberia where I spent 6 adolescent years lived just that way.

We worked tirelessly, gathered grain and stood by machines. And everyone burned with one desire: to grow up quickly and go to the front. The war, however, ended before our wish could be fulfilled. Nevertheless, I and those of my own age did get the chance to experience the smell of gunpowder. At the call of the Union of Polish Youth which existed at that time, we voluntarily went out to smash the bands which had bristled against people's power.

All those who have been honestly building socialism in Poland for 40 years now have lived that way.

[Question] Do you mean that you didn't select the military-patriotic theme for your books by accident?

[Answer] I would say rather that the theme picked me. The theme, which entered my flesh and blood by itself, is to me the very drop of my father's blood and that of his Polish and Soviet comrade-in-arm. I again want to prove to my countrymen through specific examples that only the combined struggle with the Soviet people gave us freedom, brought victory and saved the Polish nation from annihilation.

Freedom soldiers are not literature heroes but real living people who left their families and their peaceful dreams to go out to fight the fascist. Thousands and thousands of them lie in our land which they freed. Thanks to the Soviet people's victory in the past war, Poles have also built a society called socialism.

Unfortunately we still meet people who think that the only correct path for Poles to a post-war Poland led not from Lenino but from the West. But this is a lie. The majority of Poles sensibly and correctly evaluate the past. Poland has gotten nothing from the West but lies and hypocrisy. Absolutely nothing!

Communists, the real patriots, are building the most reliable and correct path to a new, people's Poland. I also write about this in my books.

For us, Polish writers, the theme of military cooperation is inexhaustible. Complete pages of military history exist that we have as yet not uncovered. Here is one example. I just returned from Kiev. Forty years ago a Polish anti-aircraft battery fought for Darnitsa, which was then a suburb of Kiev.

I will certainly write about Darnitsa. It will be a purely documentary book: I want artistically to give meaning to and, relying on authentic facts, show how one idea, one great goal which people are even willing to die for, can unite people. I don't want to simply remind today's younger generation about Darnitsa as if it were just another symbol of our friendship tempered in the struggle against the fascists, but also to create a bridge into today's world.

[Question] Your works are primarily aimed at the young reader. In the book "In a Year, In a Day" that was published 3 years ago and to which we have already alluded, you wrote that contemporary Polish youth on the whole are good, well educated and patriotically developed. Has your opinion not changed after so many ordeals for Poland?

[Answer] My motherland and its socialist order have recently been subjected to great pressure from the West. Moreover, with the support of imperialist efforts counterrevolutionary elements have again arisen. It is natural that they have chosen as the main target for their attacks and provocation those who didn't experience Lenino and Darnitsa. Therefore it would not be correct to talk now about how young people have not yielded to this hostile pressure. Only one must notice that the masters of black propaganda are clearly premature in their statement that Polish young people are turning away from socialism en masse.

An imperialist plot against my motherland was wrecked by the introduction of martial law on 13 December 1981. And who came to help the motherland during this difficult time? Soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces. And these are young people. No one specifically selected these 18-22 year old fellows. Unfortunately, before their inception into the army, no one had conducted the necessary ideological work with them. But entering military service they realized their duty and did not waver. And the older generation who had fought for a new Poland in the war and initial post-war years saw this and understood. In that cold winter people carried tea, bread and sandwiches to the young soldiers in the streets and felt sorry for them as for their own children. These children were defending the people's power won for them by their fathers.

And here is another example. The Festival of Soviet Songs in Zelenaya-Gura. Who conducted it? Young people. And they conducted it during the most difficult years despite all the obstacles put up by counterrevolutionary leaders of the former Solidarity [union].

These examples don't mean that we have no trouble in our work with young people. There are still manifestations of political indifference, lack of principles and passivity in social life. The party, state and youth organizations are fighting for the minds and hearts of the up-coming generation. And we writers must not stand on the sidelines, but must use our honest, creative works to indoctrinate young people with responsibility for the fate of the motherland, of the world and of socialism.

[Question] The point of the massed attacks from imperialist propaganda and counterrevolution was aimed at creative Polish young people from all walks of literature and art. History has confirmed the urgency of Gor'kiy's question, "On whose side are you, masters of culture?"

[Answer] I primarily think that many errors were allowed in working with creative young people. At times they had difficulty in making their way.

We had no special youth creative workshops, as you have and no one worked with young people. The enemies sensed this and tried to fill the vacuum quickly. They lured the unstable and flattered them or openly bought them with money. As a result, many replaced creativity with dirty and treacherous intrigue.

It is now evident that our creative unions have again begun to act. Unions of writers, artists, cinematographers, and artists of the Polish stage have been recreated. Despite the pressure of false propaganda, young people are joining them. For example, the Writers Union recently accepted a group of 60 young men. As far as I know, the plan is to send the most promising new writers to study in your country, at the Literary Institute imeni Gorkiy.

What does all this show? That young people have decided not to boycott as anti-socialist forces had calculated. It seems to me that the policy of our party after martial law helped many young people realize that in reality it threatened us.

[Question] How do you evaluate the role of literature and art in strengthening friendship among peoples and peace in the world?

[Answer] Most of all I would talk about our brotherhood with you. The friendship of Pushkin and Mickiewicz has become a symbol. In our time the life of Yaroslav Ivashkevich is a keen example of Polish-Soviet friendship.

If literature becomes closer, people cannot help but become closer. The direction of your literature and art and your policies is always understood in Poland because they convey humanism and peace. It seems to me that as yet not everyone in the world fully realizes the danger that hangs over all mankind. The duty of a writer and creator is to awaken this realization.

I hope that the Days of Polish Culture in the USSR will become a new manifestation of our spiritual kinship, our friendship and our unity. This will be a distinctive report to Soviet friends and comrades about what Poland has achieved in 40 years of building socialism.

12511

CSO: 1807/192

INTERNATIONAL

RELIGIOUS, TERRITORIAL DISPUTES SEEN UNDERLYING IRAN-IRAQ WAR

Moscow AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA in Russian No 3, Mar 84 pp 7-9, 52

[Article by D. Kasatkin and V. Ushakov: "Iran-Iraq. The Fourth Year of War..."]

[Text] For three and a half years there have been constant reports from Iran and Iraq of hostilities between these neighboring countries.

The exacerbation of the Iran-Iraq conflict, which has grown into open warfare, stemmed from disagreements between the two states over political, border and other issues.

The Shiite religious leaders, headed by Ayatollah Khomeini, who took power in Iran after the antimonarchic revolution, declared the intention to export "Shiite revolution" to other countries. "We will export our revolution to all countries," Khomeini declared, "because ours is an Islamic revolution. The struggle will continue until Islam triumphs throughout the world." The policy of exporting revolution is recorded in the Basic Law of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It is aimed primarily at regions inhabited, as Iran is, by Shiite Muslims.

The Shiites represent almost 60 percent of the population of Iraq. With this in mind, Iran began declaring that the Sunnite minority (around 40 percent of the population), from which most of the personnel for civil service and the administrative bodies of the army and police are recruited, has no right to govern the Shiite majority and should cede this power to the Shiites. In accordance with this line of reasoning, a number of anti-Iraqi organizations were formed in Iran, such as the Iraqi Islamic Revolution, the Iraqi Council of Religious Authorities and the Islamic Appeal youth organization, and began to commit illegal acts in Iraq.

Purely religious factors also helped to aggravate differences between the two countries.

Whereas Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia are universally acknowledged holy places for Muslims in general, the Shiite holy places include these two cities and the Iraqi cities of Najaf and Karbala, where holy people the Shiites revere are buried.

Each year tens of thousands of Shiites make pilgrimages to these cities. This is an important source of income for Iraq. The Iranian holy places in Qum and Mashhad are also well known to the Shiites, but are nevertheless of secondary importance in comparison to the Iraqi cities.

On the strength of the argument that the Shiites in Iran represent 90 percent of the population and number 36 million, that there are around 8 million Shiites in Iraq and that the majority of the world's Shiites live in Iran,* Tehran, according to reports in the press, demanded that the Shiite holy places be moved from Iraq to Iran, which would increase the authority of Ayatollah Khomeini and of Iran in general in the Shiite world. But these plans evoked vehement objections in Baghdad and were not supported actively by Shiites in other countries.

There are also territorial disputes between the two states. They date back to the days of the Ottoman Empire, to which Iraq belonged. As the rightful heir to its territory, Iraq inherited its border with Iran. It was defined in the Constantinople Treaty of 1913, in accordance with which the Ottoman Empire gave up its claims to the left (east) bank of Shatt al Arab, which constitutes the river portion of the Iran-Iraq border. Iran received the city, port and anchorage of Muhammad (now Khorramshahr) and the island of Khyzr (now Abadan). But the river itself, with the exception of the aforementioned portion, remained totally under Iraq's sovereignty.

On 4 July 1937 the two countries signed a new treaty, in accordance with which a 5-kilometer portion of the border, alongside the Iranian port of Abadan, did not run along the left bank of Shatt al Arab but along the thalweg--that is, through the deepest part of the river. In Iran's opinion, the problem still had not been solved because most of the river was still under Iraq's control. In 1969 the shah's Iran took advantage of Iraq's difficulties (the war with the Kurds) by unilaterally denouncing the 1937 treaty and taking possession de facto of the entire left half of Shatt al Arab.

In 1975 Algeria mediated the negotiation of a new Iran-Iraq agreement, in accordance with which the border between the two countries was established along the thalweg. In exchange, Iran pledged to stop supporting the Iraqi Kurds in their fight against the government and consented to some concessions regarding certain parts of its land border with Iraq. The area in question stretched 1,500 kilometers from the juncture of the borders of Turkey, Iran and Iraq in the north to Shatt al Arab in the south. According to this treaty, Iran was supposed to return several border areas in the region of Qasr-e Shirin and Mandali and of Naft Khaneh and Naft-e Shah (there are oilfields here). According to the foreign press, this involved an area of 500 square kilometers. But Tehran, as former President Bani-Sadr of Iran admitted, did not comply with the terms of the Algerian Treaty regarding the transfer of some regions under Iranian jurisdiction to Iraq.

Border disputes were also complicated by questions concerning the ownership of three islands in the Persian Gulf--Abu Musa and Greater and Lesser Tunb--which were under the sovereignty of the sheikdoms of Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah, now part of the United Arab Emirates. In November 1971 the shah's Iran seized

* Other countries where Shiites represent the majority or a large part of the population are Bahrain (75 percent), Oman (50), Kuwait (40), Lebanon (27), the United Arab Emirates (25) and Pakistan (20). In all, there are around 60 million Shiites in the world.

these islands as part of its expansionist policy in the region. They are of great strategic importance because they control the passage of ships through the Strait of Hormuz. After the Iranian revolution of 1978-1979, the Arab countries, particularly Iraq, began to demand that Iran return these islands to their previous owners. Tehran resolutely refused to do this, however, and began the active buildup of its own military presence there.

After the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, relations between the two countries deteriorated dramatically. The two sides began to accuse one another of stirring up hostility and of conducting unfriendly propaganda and subversive activity. It is noteworthy that the intelligence services of imperialist powers, especially the United States, promoted the escalation of tension in relations between Iran and Iraq. For example, KAYHAN newspaper reported that the 13th set of documents published in Tehran after being seized by Iranian students in the U.S. Embassy contained information about American provocative activity with the aim of starting a war between Iran and Iraq.

On 17 September 1980 the president of Iraq announced the abrogation of the Iran-Iraq treaty of 1975, stating that Iran had not complied with its terms and did not turn over part of the border territory to Iraq. Iraq, the president said, "must regain these lands by force." Iraqi troops were ordered to launch military actions. They began in the central sector near Qasr-e Shirin and then spread northward to the region of Nowsoud and southward to the cities of Basrah (Iraq) and Khorramshahr (Iran). At the beginning of the war the Iraqi troops were able to advance 5-10 kilometers to the north and 50-60 to the south, in Khuzistan, deep within Iranian territory.

Both sides used large quantities of tanks, aviation and artillery. Battles in some locations were fierce. In March 1982 Iranian troops moved to the counter-offensive and began crowding Iraqi units out of areas until they had to retreat from the positions they had taken previously. This is now a war for positions. The front almost coincides with the previous border between the two countries.

The protracted military conflict, which has been called a war of attrition, is having a ruinous effect on the economy and financial status of both sides.

Military actions inflicted considerable damage on many oilfields, oil refineries and pipelines in both countries, leading to a dramatically decreased output of oil and petroleum products. For example, the Iranian output of oil decreased from 300 million tons a year to 124 million between 1977 and 1983, the Iraqi output decreased from 170 million tons in 1979 to 60 million in 1983, and income from the sale of oil decreased from 23 billion dollars to 20 billion in Iran and from 24 billion to 10 billion in Iraq. Paradoxically, Iran and Iraq now have to import several petroleum products from abroad or refine part of their oil in other countries. And they have the largest petroleum refineries. The output of refineries in Iran was 46 million tons a year (the highest figure in the developing world), and in Iraq the output was 8.4 million tons. Now Iraq cannot export oil through the Persian Gulf and has to export it through the Kirkuk-Ceyhan (Mediterranean Sea) pipeline through Turkish territory.

The reduction of oil production and exports as a result of the military actions and the increase in war-related expenses have caused great economic difficulties

in both countries, and conditions are continuously deteriorating for the broad popular masses. For example, industrial production in Iran fell to the lowest level of recent decades as a result of the shortage of raw materials, spare parts for outdated equipment, and skilled manpower. It fell to almost half of the prewar level. Enterprises are working at only 40-50 percent of their capacity. The country cannot supply its own needs for many manufactured goods and agricultural products. Wheat, rice, oil and sugar are imported. The prices of many foodstuffs have risen 300 percent. The rate of inflation is climbing unchecked and was 40 percent in 1983.

Iraq has also suffered deprivations. According to reports in the foreign press, foreign currency reserves in the country decreased substantially between 1980 and 1983, and some sources have reported their depletion. According to Switzerland's NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG, Iraq, with its population of 14 million, is short 2 million workers for the normal functioning of its economy.

The militarization of both countries has taken on broad dimensions. In the last 3 years the army in Iran grew from 340,000 personnel to 600,000, including an increase from 40,000 to 150,000 in the "Islamic Revolutionary Guard." There are 2.5 million National Guard personnel, who can be called up for military service at any time. In 1983, 350,000 Iranian soldiers and officers took part in military actions. Iraq had an army of 220,000 before the war, but the number had reached 500,000 by August 1983, according to First Deputy Prime Minister T. Y. Ramadan. Iraqi reserve personnel, according to reports in the foreign press, number close to 300,000.

International monopolies in the arms trade are making use of this situation in their own selfish interests. The death merchants are doing everything within their power to prolong the fratricidal war between Iran and Iraq and derive the maximum profit from it.

The main supplier of foreign military equipment to Iraq is France, which sold Iraq 41.1 billion francs' worth of weapons between September 1980, when the war started, and May 1983. Iraq is also supplied with weapons by Egypt, the Persian Gulf countries and even the United States. Although the United States does not have diplomatic relations with Iraq, its monopolies were able to negotiate a deal on the sale of 90 military helicopters and other weapons to this country.

The hostilities have taken many human lives. According to statistics in the foreign press, around 200,000 people have perished in the flames of war; 600,000 Iranians and Iraqis have been wounded. Hundreds of thousands of people have had to leave their homes and move to other locations.

The two countries' positions on the settlement of the military conflict reveal few elements acceptable to both sides. Iran is demanding the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory, the payment of reparations for material losses (the figure of 150 billion dollars has been mentioned), a change of political regime in Iraq and the return of Iraqi refugees from Iran.

As for Iraq, its leadership has announced that it will consent to talks with Iran when the following terms have been met: respect for Iraq's sovereignty,

nonintervention in its internal affairs, the settlement of border disputes between the two countries and Iran's observance of universally recognized standards of international law in relations with Iraq.

This peace program was rejected by the Iranian side and a statement by Ayatollah Khomeini in October 1983 corroborated this. "I hope," he said, "that the last days of the war will come soon and that the Iraqi regime will be overthrown. I also hope that Iraq will become an Islamic country under the control of the people of Iraq."

It must be said that whereas Iran is still being inflexible, Iraq has taken some positive steps. Its leaders recently made statements containing an appeal for peace. They stressed that Iraq and Iran are neighbors and that neither can ignore this fact now or in the future. In his statement, Minister of Foreign Affairs T. 'Aziz expressed Iraq's willingness to conclude a UN-supervised agreement with Iran, obligating both sides to avoid damaging cities and rural communities. This kind of document, he said, would clarify the statements of the Tehran authorities about the amount of damage incurred by civilian objects in Iran and would also save the cities from destruction and the population from further suffering.

Iranian officials have asserted that Iraq is still holding on to part of Iranian territory. The leaders of Iraq have responded by repeatedly declaring that Iraqi armed forces have been withdrawn to the "international border." Foreign correspondents have noted in this connection that the dispute concerns territory measuring only a few hundred square kilometers. Baghdad believes that this land should be returned to it, and the Iranian side once agreed to do this.

By arguing that the war should be continued until it comes to a "victorious conclusion," the Iranian leadership is stirring up chauvinistic feelings in the country and is thereby diverting the attention of the popular masses away from the urgent objectives of the anti-imperialist revolution. Literally all aspects of life in the country are focused on the war against Iraq. Military actions are the prevailing subjects on radio and television and in the press. Reports from the front alternate with appeals to young people to join the army and "defend the cause of the Islamic revolution" with weapon in hand. In this artificial atmosphere of intolerance for the opponents of "war until victory," the genuine revolutionaries and democrats who were active in the antimonarchic revolution and who are now demanding the implementation of its declared aims, are being persecuted. Protesting these actions, the overseas bureau of the People's Party of Iran (PPI) stated that the Tehran authorities are departing further and further from the positions of the Iranian revolution and are allying themselves with imperialist and reactionary forces. This is also attested to by the trumped-up charges brought against patriotic officers and some PPI activists--leading to a trial representing an integral part of Washington's "crusade" against socialism and against all progressive and democratic forces in the world.

The continuation of the war and its ruinous effects are arousing the dissatisfaction of the broad popular masses and of many sensible members of the Shiite

clergy. For example, ETELA'AT newspaper reported that in such large cities as Tehran, Kermanshah, Mashhad and Hamadan, protest demonstrations were held against the war with Iraq and were attended by many mullahs. Some deputies in the Majlis (parliament) also oppose the war.

The Iran-Iraq military conflict is benefiting imperialist and reactionary forces. They want to make use of it to destabilize the situation in the region, to create rifts between Near and Middle Easterners resisting the imperialists' attempts to establish their military and political presence in this region, and to divert the attention of Iraq, Iran and other countries from the important and urgent objectives of the struggle against Israel's continued aggression, the escalation of Washington's armed intervention in Lebanon and its threats against Syria and other countries in the region, and for a just and lasting peace settlement in the Middle East. The U.S. imperialists are using the Iran-Iraq military conflict as a pretext for the buildup of their own armed forces in the Persian Gulf. Against all of the standards and provisions of international law, the United States has declared the Persian Gulf a zone of its "vital interests." Under the cover of statements about an alleged threat to oil shipments from this region to the Western countries, Washington has convinced English, French and Australian naval forces to patrol the gulf, has included the states of this region in the sphere of the so-called "Central Command" and has stepped up the formation of the interventionist "rapid deployment force."

It is quite indicative that each action aimed at the intensification of the Iran-Iraq military conflict is generally followed by the escalation of intervention by the United States and other imperialist powers in regional affairs. For example, in response to Iran's threat to block the Persian Gulf by sinking one or two tankers of 500,000 tons displacement in the Strait of Hormuz, the Pentagon sent the aircraft carrier "Enterprise" and 2,000 Marines to the Persian Gulf. An English task force was also sent to the gulf. Washington, London and Paris, according to reports in the foreign press, are considering the coordination of possible military actions in the gulf. This is exacerbating the already tense atmosphere in the region.

The Iran-Iraq conflict is having a negative effect on inter-Arab relations. Syria and Libya have taken Iran's side, while Iraq is supported by Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. All of this is creating new obstacles to inhibit Arab solidarity in the struggle against common enemies--imperialism and Israel.

In an attempt to stop the fratricidal war, many international organizations and prominent statesmen have offered their mediating services and have put forth peaceful initiatives. They include the United Nations (the Security Council has repeatedly adopted resolutions in favor of the peaceful settlement of the conflict), the movement for nonalignment, the Islamic Conference and the mission of O. Palme, representing the UN secretary general. Algeria has tried to resolve the conflict.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have appealed to both sides to put an end to the senseless war. An official report on the talks between Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs T. 'Aziz of Iraq and

member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs A. A. Gromyko in Moscow in November 1983 says: "The Soviet side reaffirmed the Soviet Union's firm belief in the need to end the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq as soon as possible and to settle disputes by political means, through negotiation. The cessation of this conflict would be in the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian people and of the socioeconomic progress of both states. The Soviet Union will continue its efforts, including steps in the United Nations, to promote the political settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict."

It is absolutely obvious that the war between Iran and Iraq, which has been going on for three and a half years and is inflicting considerable damage on the cause of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Iran and the Arab countries, is benefiting only imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces and is diverting colossal material and human resources in Iran and Iraq from the work of economic and social development.

COPYRIGHT: "Aziya i Afrika segodnya", 1984

Glavnaya redaktsiya vostochnoy literatury izdatel'stva "Nauka"

8588

CSO: 1807/184

INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL ZIONISM IN THE IMPERIALIST SYSTEM

Moscow AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA in Russian No 3, Mar 84 pp 10-13

[Article by L. Dadiani, candidate of juridical sciences]

[Excerpts] At the time of its birth (the end of the 19th century), Zionism already represented a reactionary current, with the aid of which the Jewish bourgeoisie tried to counteract the objective process of the assimilation of Jewish workers, their abandonment of the religion of Judaism and their inclusion in the sociopolitical and cultural life of the people among whom they lived and in the general democratic and revolutionary movement.

In the Middle East, in the region of Palestine, the Zionists behaved like colonizers, setting themselves the goal of creating a so-called "Jewish Homeland," and later a "purely Jewish" state--that is, a chauvinistic, racist, clerical state, a state without religious tolerance and a state from which all Arabs would be banished. The "fathers of Zionism" tried to gain the favor of imperialist rulers by announcing that they would turn Palestine into "an outpost of civilization in the midst of barbarism" and a "section of Europe's fortifications against Asia" and repeatedly stressed that "colonialism is the same as Zionism." Exposing the aggressive essence of Zionism, the Communist Party of Israel (CPI) remarked: "There is no imperialist power on which political Zionism has not relied, and there is no imperialist power which has not made some attempt to make use of Zionism for its own purposes, particularly for the domination of the Middle East."

In order to deceive the Jewish laboring masses and to confuse the world public, Zionists of the past and present have made extensive use of slogans about "the return of the Jews to the land and to physical labor" and about the establishment of an "egalitarian society" and a "model of democracy" in Israel. Zionist ideologists and propagandists have energetically manipulated all types of utopian-romantic, liberal and religious-messianic ideas and pseudo-socialist theories and myths, and the Zionist left wing has even called itself a champion of socialism. This tactic was once thoroughly discredited by V. I. Lenin. He revealed the bourgeois-nationalist, pro-imperialist class nature of Zionism and substantiated the fundamental Marxist view of Zionism at a time when the Zionists were taking their first steps in the political arena and when many people, even social democrats, were unable to see the undemocratic essence of Zionism for what it really was. Lenin stated that the widely publicized Zionist

ideals represented a reactionary utopia--a false and illusory solution to the Jewish problem, and not a real solution--and that these ideals served the bourgeoisie and were absolutely contrary to the interests of Jewish workers.

Exposing the true meaning of the carefully disguised Zionist postulates and slogans, V. I. Lenin stressed that "the idea of a separate Jewish nationality, which is absolutely invalid from the scientific standpoint, is reactionary in its political implications."* The unscientific theory of the "worldwide Jewish nationality" was pointedly criticized by V. I. Lenin, who remarked that this "Zionist idea is absolutely false and reactionary in its essence."** He also exposed the false and harmful ideas of Zionists (and anti-Semites) about the absence of class conflicts among Jews by demonstrating that this kind of statement was supposed to sidetrack Jewish workers and encourage them to dissociate themselves from the common struggle of proletarians of all nationalities against the bourgeoisie, separatism and nationalism. History has completely corroborated the accuracy of V. I. Lenin's conclusions.

Zionism's racist essence became particularly evident after the Zionists were able to turn Israel into their stronghold in the Middle East and to use the Israeli machinery of state and the human and material resources under its jurisdiction for aggressive, expansionist purposes with the aid of imperialists, primarily the United States.

After the creation of Israel (May 1948), international Zionism intensified its pro-imperialist, anticommunist and anti-Soviet activity. Israeli ruling circles turned this state, created by a decision of the United Nations, into a promoter of neocolonialism in Africa, Latin America and Asia. Israel today is the private domain of the grand Zionist bourgeoisie and Western, primarily North American, monopolies. The bourgeois-democratic institutions which exist formally in the country (but in an extremely deformed state as a result of Zionist racism and militarism) are incapable of concealing the thoroughly undemocratic, essentially almost clerical, chauvinistic and racist regime of the Israeli "garrison-state." The "Zionist establishment in Israel," CPI Secretary-General Meir Wilner noted, "is one of the most reactionary in the capitalist world."

Acting through a broad network of its own organizations, Zionism is now one of the chief weapons of imperialism and all world reactionary forces in their global struggle against forces for peace, democracy and socialism. It is therefore understandable that American imperialism has been so generous in supplying Israel with the latest weapons and in taking a direct part in the aggressive war launched by the Israeli military establishment in Lebanon.

Zionism's Political Machinery

Zionism today has a strictly centralized and widely diversified organizational structure, allowing for the supervision of the activities of Zionist and

* V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], vol 8, p 74.

** Ibid., p 72.

pro-Zionist bourgeois-nationalist parties and associations, which recruit their supporters from various social strata of the Jewish population of capitalist countries. The main ones are the Jewish grand, middle and petty bourgeoisie, but they also have some influence among Jewish workers. Zionism is distinguished by a unique form of pluralism. Several political programs coexist and even supplement one another within the framework of general Zionist ideology: ultra-rightwing, clerical, liberal-bourgeois and social-reformist. By the same token, international Zionism has always included a broad range of political parties and organizations--from ultra-rightwing, fascist and pro-fascist ones, such as Tehiya, Gush Emunim, the Jewish Defense League and Herut, to the "leftist-socialist" MAPAM [United Workers' Party] and SHELLI [Peace-Equality for Israel] parties.

Through Zionist federations in various countries, all of the Zionist parties and organizations, both secular and religious, are part of the so-called World Zionist Organization (WZO). The WZO and the closely related Jewish Agency for Israel (JA) have branches in more than 40 states and represent the administrative center of international Zionism. The WZO is headed by an executive committee and has two headquarters, in New York and Jerusalem. It is engaged in a broad range of activities: from "religious-cultural" education to participation in subversive actions against world revolutionary forces. The JA is headed by a board of directors, with equal representation for the WZO and for fund-raising organizations in various countries, formally regarded as non-Zionist groups.

The Jewish bourgeois-nationalist organizations which call themselves "non-Zionist" are part of the World Zionist Congress (WZC), with branches in almost 65 countries. The WZC is an important international Zionist center, maintains close contact with the WZO-JA and participates actively in all Zionist propaganda campaigns.

In recent years some WZC leaders have disagreed with Israeli ruling circles and the leaders of the WZO about tactics and some political issues, but it should be borne in mind that the struggle between Zionist centers, parties and activists is not a class struggle or a genuine ideological struggle, but a set of more or less serious and more or less protracted tactical or even strategic disagreements and theoretical disputes within the framework of a common ideology and policy, as well as a form of inter-party, group and individual competition. This is significant because Zionist propaganda has made every effort to depict its historically generated "pluralism" as the most conclusive proof of its alleged democratic nature, and some people in the West have even referred, without any justification whatsoever, to the existence of some kind of "progressive" Zionist groups and leaders.

Aims, Forms and Methods of Zionist Propaganda

The generously financed and widely diversified Zionist propaganda machine, which operates in several dozen capitalist countries in addition to Israel, functions in close and constant contact with imperialism's propaganda machine and is essentially part of the latter, and an extremely important part.

The propaganda machine of present-day Zionism performs two main functions. By means of every possible embellishment and rationalization of Zionist dogma and slogans and the political practices of Israeli ruling circles and international Zionist centers, it tries to neutralize criticism of Zionist ideology and policy within the country, poison as many Jews as possible in other states with nationalist venom and encourage them to rally round Zionism or to take a pro-Zionist position, and misinform and disorient world public opinion with regard to the essence and goals of Zionism.

Its second function is active support of imperialist propaganda, which is engaged in slanderous, provocative and subversive activity against world revolutionary forces and is making extensive use of its power for the ideological brainwashing of people in various countries in favor of Zionism. The services of television and radio stations, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses in several Western nations, especially the United States, and of many statesmen and politicians have been enlisted for this work.

Zionist propaganda has made every effort to convince Jews and non-Jews of the nationalist myth that the terms "Hebrew," "Jew" (that is, one who professes Judaism) and "Zionist" are synonymous. Judaism is the basis of Zionism and is not interpreted as a religion in the common sense of the term, but as the "Jewish way of life" and part of the Jewish culture and civilization; this religious affiliation has been elevated to the rank of a basic characteristic of Jewry.

Imperialist propaganda has completely supported the Zionists' attempts to convince the world public of the existence of some kind of "Soviet anti-Semitism" and "discrimination against Jews and contempt for the Jewish culture in the socialist countries." Considerable effort has also been wasted on the "scientific" validation of false theories about "Arab anti-Semitism," "Negro anti-Semitism" in the United States, the "anti-Semitism of the 'New Left,'" the "anti-Semitism of De Gaulle and his supporters," the "anti-Semitism of B. Kreisky" (former chancellor of Austria and leader of that country's Socialist Party), etc. Attempts to depict today's aggressive Israel, which is seizing Arab lands, as a defenseless "little David" threatened by the "bloodthirsty and gigantic Arab Goliath" are extremely important in Zionist propaganda. Turning everything upside-down, Zionists are using imperialist propaganda to prove that the aggressors are the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Arab states, while Israel has simply been "forced" to take "security" measures.

The Zionists need cheap manpower and "cannon-fodder" in Israel. This is why Zionist propaganda, with the aid of the subversive Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe stations, the Voice of America, the BBC, the German Wave and others, regularly encourages Jews in various countries to emigrate to their "ancestral land." In addition to spreading the lie that Israel is the "homeland of all Jews," Zionist and imperialist propaganda centers are cultivating the belief, which is contrary to the fundamentals of international law, that Israel "plays the central role in the life of world Jewry" and that Jews throughout the world must feel a sense of "dual loyalty." "This means," the first Israeli prime minister, D. Ben-Gurion, cynically announced, "that they must help

Israel, regardless of whether the governments of the countries where these Jews live want to help it or not.... When we speak of the 'Jewish nationality,' we must ignore the fact that it is scattered throughout the world and that Jews are citizens of the states in which they live."

In 1963 the WZO Executive Committee directed all Zionist organizations to begin "an offensive propaganda campaign" against the Soviet Union on the pretext of "fighting for the freedom of Soviet Jews." The Zionists have joined the special services of Western countries in planning and carrying out various subversive actions against the people's government in Czechoslovakia and Poland and have attempted overt interference in the internal affairs of other socialist countries. International Zionism is still pursuing this policy even today. When Secretary-General Wilner of the CPI Central Committee addressed the 26th CPSU Congress, he said that "licentious anti-Soviet propaganda is going on 24 hours a day" in Israel. Israel is now one of the main centers of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, where dozens of special institutes, schools, associations and committees are engaged in this dirty work with the constant assistance of government agencies, including the diplomatic establishment, its overseas representatives and the leaders of Zionist parties. Acting in unison with imperialist propaganda, Zionist propaganda is taking every opportunity to exaggerate the slanderous and provocative myth about the "Soviet threat" to the Middle East.

Zionist parties and organizations practice a form of "division of labor." Zionist bourgeois parties maintain constant and broad contact with many international and national bourgeois conservative and liberal organizations, while religious Zionists and their Judaic clerical allies have become involved in the activities of various inter-religious and religious organizations in the hope of cultivating pro-Zionist and pro-Israeli views. The MAI [Israel Workers' Party] (formerly MAPAI) is doing this in the Socialist Internationale (SI). Along with the so-called "World Zionist Workers Movement" (an SI affiliate with branches in 22 capitalist countries and Israel), the MAI is soliciting active support for Zionism from social democrats. The Israeli "leftist-socialist" Zionist party, the MAPAM, and its branches in many capitalist countries are also conducting pro-Zionist ideological and propagandistic brainwashing in the labor movement. The Zionist-headed Israeli Histadrut central labor organization is conducting propaganda in favor of Zionism and Israeli ruling circles in the International Conference of Free Trade Unions and in the labor associations of many states and is making a massive effort to establish relations with trade unions in a number of developing countries. The Zionist-authored study of "Israeli Strategic Problems in the 1980's" defines the purpose of these efforts: "Israel intends to play a special role in the West's fight against communism in all regions from Pakistan to Turkey and Iran, including the Arab world and much of Africa."

The Crisis of Zionism

As part of the ideology and propaganda of international imperialism, Zionist ideology and propaganda have acquired more reactionary features with each new intensification of the general crisis of capitalism: In time their purpose will become evident to more and more people. By virtue of its substantial

financial resources, tactical maneuvers, subtle demagoguery, carefully planned organizational work, and assistance from a broad range of political forces, Zionism has been more able than many other varieties and forms of imperialist ideology and policy to influence much of the Jewish population of Israel and a number of other capitalist countries and to confuse part of the world public. But neither propagandistic cosmetics nor the most clever tactics can conceal the severe crisis of the Zionist ideology and policy of Israeli ruling circles and the leaders of the international Zionist movement.

The Zionists' feverish attempts to gather the maximum number of Jews from various countries in the "land of their forefathers" and to put Jewish communities throughout the world totally under their influence are failing. The overwhelming majority of Jews have no intention of emigrating to Israel.

Zionist-governed Israel is severely isolated in the international arena. Criticism of the policy of the Israeli Government and the leaders of international Zionism is louder and more frequent in the Western countries and in the top circles of the Socialist Internationale, where it once enjoyed virtually total support.

As for Israel, through the fault of the Zionist establishment the country is now experiencing a severe political, economic, social and moral crisis.

International Zionism and Israeli ruling circles are still dangerous and insidious enemies of progressive forces, capable of banding together with imperialism and other allies to inflict considerable damage on the Arab national liberation movement and on all forces fighting for international detente and social progress. Zionism could be particularly dangerous for the people of Israel and Jewish workers in other countries.

COPYRIGHT: "Aziya i Afrika segodnya", 1984
Glavnaya redaktsiya vostochnoy literatury izdatel'stva "Nauka"

8588

CSO: 1807/184

INTERNATIONAL

BLOC SYMPOSIUM ON PROBLEMS FACING NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

Moscow AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA in Russian No 3, Mar 84 p 21

[Report on international symposium in Moscow: "Current Problems of Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] An international symposium on the "Current Problems of the Nonaligned Movement" was held in Moscow. It was attended by scientists from the socialist countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

After calling the symposium to order, G. F. Kim, deputy director of the Oriental Studies Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, and corresponding member of the academy, emphasized the fact that the movement for nonalignment, which came into being more than 20 years ago as a result of the intensification of the Asian, African and Latin American people's anti-imperialist struggle, had played an outstanding role in establishing the sovereignty of young national states. The movement is particularly significant today, now that American imperialism is resorting to increasingly brutal tricks involving military force in its foreign policy and is escalating an arms race which is of unprecedented scales and is leading to the further exacerbation of international relations. Under these conditions, there is no question that the nonaligned movement is an important stabilizing factor in international affairs.

In his report on "The Movement for Nonalignment--An Important Factor in Contemporary International Relations," Academician Ye. M. Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute, laid special emphasis on the fact that this movement was born as a policy of active struggle by the people of the young national states against forces encroaching upon their sovereign rights and interests.

In view of the nonaligned movement's progressive role in today's world, the socialist countries regard it as an important positive and independent force in international affairs. As for the developed capitalist countries, especially the United States, they cannot reconcile themselves to this movement's anti-imperialist position and are striving, with the aid of the notorious concept of "equidistance," to change the anti-imperialist, anticolonial thrust of the movement.

The movement's important role in contemporary international life was discussed in a number of speeches and reports at the symposium. This is reflected in the increasingly energetic actions by the movement's members against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism and for universal and total disarmament and the creation of zones of peace and nuclear-free zones, as well as in the struggle for the fundamental reorganization of the international system of economic relations and the creation of a new international economic order. It is also attested to by the results of the Seventh Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi a year ago. These results were analyzed in a number of reports and speeches at the symposium. According to speakers, they testify that the members of the movement, despite their growing differences, are working out a relatively common and constructive position on the main international issue--the need to defend peace and prevent war.

The symposium will be discussed at greater length in an upcoming issue of the journal.

COPYRIGHT: "Aziya i Afrika segodnya", 1984
Glavnaya redaktsiya vostochnoy literatury izdatel'stva "Nauka"

8588
CSO: 1807/184

INTERNATIONAL

HISTORY OF ALGERIAN, GUINEAN TRADE UNIONS SURVEYED

Moscow AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA in Russian No 3, Mar 84 pp 40-42

[Article by I. Yusupov, candidate of historical sciences: "The Trade Unions and the Revolutionary Democrats"]

[Excerpt] The main problem facing trade unions in the young countries with a socialist orientation is the reorganization of their work in such a way that unions can evolve from their colonial status of organs of opposition to the regime into an active mobilizing and organizing force involved in the implementation of progressive socioeconomic reforms. The resolution of this complex problem requires time, persistent effort, goodwill and patience on the part of party and governmental leaders and of labor leaders, who have sometimes alienated themselves from the laboring masses and from the concrete realities of life in a given country, have mistakenly interpreted the autonomy of trade unions as opposition to the ruling regime and have put forth ultra-leftist slogans, which are naturally contrary to the real interests of the working class and either isolate unions or turn them into a pawn of counterrevolutionary forces.

Therefore, relations between ruling revolutionary-democratic parties and trade unions have not always been smooth or simple. We will illustrate these general and fundamental statements with specific examples from two countries with the most "seniority" in socialist-oriented development.

When the National Liberation Front (FLN) was formed in Algeria in 1954, the progressive trade-union movement had already spent decades defending labor's interests under the guidance of the French General Confederation of Labor and the Algerian Communist Party. Trade unions, which had considerable authority among the masses, became an important force in the armed liberation struggle and influenced it greatly. The national labor union founded in 1956--the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA)--participated in the preparation of the first--Soummam (1956)--and all subsequent FLN programs--the Tripoli Program (1962), the Algiers Charter (1964) and the National Charter (1976).

Growing out of nationalist movements of the bourgeois type, the FLN did not have a precise structure and organization during the Algerian people's war of liberation, but "was more of a movement or a definite public mood.... All patriots identified themselves with the FLN because this movement personified their fight for independence."* Trade unions, whose members joined the FLN, expanded and consolidated its social base.

* PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, 1963, No 1, p 58.

The first years of independence were marked by disagreements between various political forces in the country. The organizational weakness of the FLN and the concentration of power in its leaders' hands naturally affected the party's relations with trade unions. Furthermore, friction and conflicts were not always surmounted by means of democratic debate: Coercive methods were also used against trade unions. The FLN general secretary of that time, M. Hider, and his supporters were unhappy with the national labor union's neutral position on the internal struggle in the front politburo and tried to put the UGTA totally under the control of "their own people." On 1 November 1962 the authorities confiscated the union weekly magazine because it said that the party was deliberately trying to destroy the UGTA by undermining its autonomy. The Algerian Communist Party was outlawed the same month, and conflicts between the FLN and UGTA became even more acute.

In December 1962 an agreement was concluded with the party leadership, which promised to organize free union elections and not to interfere in the work of union congresses and meetings. In exchange for this, the UGTA acknowledged the party's superior role in political matters.

This was the atmosphere of the First UGTA Congress in January 1963, which turned into an arena of open struggle between union leaders and some party and governmental leaders. In his opening speech, then President of Algeria A. Ben Bella again promised to grant trade unions full autonomy in the conduct of their affairs but underscored the party's superiority in political matters and public administration. He criticized the unions' desire for organizational and political independence. The UGTA report to the congress, on the other hand, stressed the independence of trade unions. Some speakers complained that party groups had tried to take over the appointment of delegates to the labor congress.

On M. Hider's instructions, the majority of delegates were removed from the hall. They were replaced by dozens of unemployed individuals who had been trucked in and, in exchange for a fee, "elected" persons acceptable to Hider in place of the previous UGTA leaders. Although Ben Bella appeared to condemn these actions when he stated that "no one wants to tame" the trade unions, the latter were dealt a severe blow and they were actually paralyzed.

In 1963-1965 the intense efforts of internal reactionary forces to disrupt the nation's economy, attacks on self-managing enterprises* and the general decline of the status of workers stimulated greater activity on the part of the union rank and file and energized the strike struggle. Furthermore, many strikes were called without the knowledge of superior labor organs.

In January 1964, during the difficult period when the self-managing sector was being established, the UGTA leadership made an ultra-leftist proposal, advising against the partial distribution of profits among workers engaged in this sector and suggesting that all profits be reinvested for the expansion of production. In essence, this proposed reliance only on the revolutionary awareness

* These came into being in 1962 in enterprises (or farms, in rural areas) abandoned by their previous French owners; they are managed by committees of workers, former farm laborers and the poor.

of workers, on their enthusiasm and on their sense of responsibility, and renounces the principle of financial incentive. At meetings, workers of self-managing enterprises objected vehemently to the UGTA "initiative," expressing their dissatisfaction and protest. The government had to intervene in this conflict, and it ordered that bonuses be paid to 70,000 workers and peasants in this sector. This helped to restore the faith of the laboring public in the idea of self-management. The UGTA leaders soon acknowledged their error.

When the Second FLN Congress was convened in the capital of Algeria in April 1964, a policy-planning document was adopted--the Algiers Charter, proclaiming the country's main goal of building socialism in the future. The party began to be reorganized and its structure became more precise. Its social makeup also improved--workers and peasants represented a higher percentage of its members. At the Second UGTA Congress (March 1965), labor leaders chose the democratic alternative.

But intra-party disagreements still existed. In an atmosphere of economic and political difficulties, they led to the removal of Ben Bella on 19 June 1965 and the replacement of the FLN Politburo with a Revolutionary Council, headed by H. Boumediene. Later the FLN initiated the radical reorganization of trade unions in pursuit of two principal goals: firstly, their total support of the party and government and, secondly, the inclusion of the maximum number of workers in these unions in order to facilitate the national leadership's influence on the working masses.

In accordance with plans, the Third UGTA Congress (May 1969) consolidated the integration of trade unions into the party and governmental system. All union leaders were replaced, a new UGTA general secretary was elected and a new union charter was adopted, defining the UGTA as "the sociopolitical organization of the FLN Party." At the same time, the congress approved an extensive program of union work in the production sphere, particularly the inclusion of labor in the management of enterprises, and thereby became a point of departure for new activity by the Algerian trade unions during the period of national-democratic development. This activity was regulated in the "Charter of the Socialist Management of Enterprises," which had been drafted by 1971 and was ratified by the Fourth UGTA Congress in April 1973.

After 1969 union relations with the FLN were marked by virtually total agreement on all of the main domestic and foreign policy issues, which is attested to by the resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth (March 1978) UGTA congresses. In particular, this was promoted by the measures the Revolutionary Council took after 1979 to reinforce the FLN and by its progressive domestic policy, aimed at expanding the state sector of the economy, radicalizing agrarian reforms and improving the material conditions of the laboring public.

The nationwide discussion and ratification of the National Charter in 1976--a detailed party and governmental program of political, economic and social action--was a major event for all Algerian institutions, including the mass public organizations. Confirming the country's choice of socialism, the charter specifically underscored the important role of the UGTA, which "should be the most political conscious and ideologically best-equipped mass organization of this phase of socialist construction" and stressed the need for

heightened UGTA responsibility for its work within the context of Algerian socioeconomic reforms. In addition to performing other functions, trade unions were expected to raise the political and cultural level of the laboring public and involve it in the management of production.

The charter also delineates the functions of trade unions in the state and private sectors of the economy. Whereas in the private sector they are to concentrate on protecting the rights of workers, in the state sector they must also encourage worker participation in production management, oversee the fulfillment of plan assignments, improve the organization of labor, promote the improvement of product quality and the growth of output and fight against embezzlement, corruption and bureaucratism. The charter also defines the UGTA's place in relation to the party: Trade unions are "organizations representing an extension of the FLN among the masses."

Guinea provides an example of another type of relationship between the party and the trade unions.

The Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG) came into being in 1947 during the postwar growth of the national liberation movement, but it was initially headed by politicians and tribal chiefs who had been corrupted by the colonial administration. Naturally, it could not express the wishes of the Guinean people, and this led to a crisis in the PDG in 1949. The party was revived 4 years later and gained strength as a result of the trade-union and workers movement and of the support it received from active and politically aware labor leaders. The secretary general of the PDG, President A. Sekou Toure of Guinea, later remarked that "union activists breathed new life into the party."

The support of the trade unions allowed the PDG to combine parliamentary forms of anticolonial struggle with worker demands for better living conditions and for national liberation. Responding to a PDG appeal, the people of Guinea resolutely demanded immediate independence for Guinea in a referendum on 28 September 1958.

After the country had acquired political sovereignty, the PDG retained the features of a united national front, uniting virtually all classes and strata--peasants, workers, intellectuals and the petty and middle bourgeoisie. But whereas the existence of such a broad front had previously been necessary and justifiable (the absence of serious disagreements within the party during the period of the struggle for independence confirms the correspondence of forms of party work to its content), later, when the choice of a development model favored a socialist future, the mass nature of the PDG objectively complicated compliance with this model. The ease with which the party could be joined made its infiltration by reactionary elements possible. Many party members were politically immature and violated party discipline and ethics.

Guinean union leaders repeatedly warned the party and governmental leadership of the danger that some functionaries and intellectuals might acquire bourgeois characteristics. Although PDG leaders verbally acknowledged the existence of this danger, they did not take decisive action to prevent the birth of bureaucratic bourgeois elements (particularly since they began to be engendered within

the party machinery). This led to definite contradictions between the political practices of the PDG and the activities of trade unions expressing working class interests. These contradictions evolved into a conflict, which became apparent at the first national conference of Guinean trade unions in November 1961.

In essence, the conflict occurred because embourgeoised elements in the party and governmental leadership of that time were striving to exert maximum influence on the trade unions. This was opposed by a number of unions, and the teachers' union even called a protest strike. There were particularly fierce disagreements over the proper methods of resolving political and social conflicts arising during the process of non-capitalist development, the proper government reactions to the demands of trade unions and of labor in general and the proper ways of surmounting reactionary opposition. Taking advantage of the absence of unity within the union leadership, the right wing of the party and governmental machine took the offensive. The executive committee of the teachers' union was dissolved and was replaced by an "obedient" group. The trade unions had to give in, and this marked the beginning of the limitation of their political role.

The subsequent mounting opposition of owners of private property to progressive socioeconomic reforms, complicated by the country's economic difficulties, led the PDG to a realization of the realities of the class struggle and the need to strengthen and purge its own ranks. Appropriate decisions were adopted at subsequent party congresses to keep exploitative elements out of the party (particularly its executive bodies). Nevertheless, it is still a mass political organization which can be joined by any citizen of the republic as long as he accepts its program, works in one of its organizations and regularly pays membership dues.

The party occupies an exceptional place in Guinean life. The government merely implements fundamental decisions made by superior party organs. Since 1969 the trade unions, which were called the "party's technical sector" by A. Sekou Toure at the constituent congress of the National Confederation of Guinean Trade Unions, have been completely integrated into the party and governmental system, just as all other public organizations. These organizations do not have their own charters and operate within the party framework.

In January 1975 A. Sekou Toure published his theory of the "party-state," which was amplified in the materials of the 11th PDG Congress (1978). A congress resolution stated that "the PDG will henceforth be the Party-State of Guinea." This theory has been analyzed in sufficient detail and depth in Soviet academic literature. We will merely note its fundamental acknowledgement of the revolutionary role of the working class and the dictatorship of the proletariat and its view of the working class as "a progressive class, a truly revolutionary class, a class capable of making any sacrifice and of accomplishing any dynamic social reform." In the Guinean society, a "dictatorship of the fighting people" has been proposed. As "exceptional makers of history," they "dictate their will to the party they created and control."*

* A. Sekou Toure, "Strategie et tactique de la Revolution," vol XXXI, p 107.

Three mass organizations in the country--the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, the African Democratic Revolutionary Youth and the Revolutionary Alliance of Guinean Women--are federations (or sections) of the party and have an equal number of representatives in all Party-State of Guinea administrative bodies, both local and central. After the 11th party congress the trade unions acquired guaranteed representation in the country's legislative assembly--15 of 210 mandates. Labor organizations on all levels play an important role in government, and workers therefore have some access to public administration through their union representatives.

A basic aspect of the policy of ruling revolutionary democrats toward the mass organizations of the working class is a search for ways and methods of reorganizing the labor movement for the purpose of establishing the kind of national labor union that will give them effective assistance in conducting their economic and social policy on behalf of the working public. The trade unions can be fairly independent of the party and governmental system or can be more or less integrated into this system (as in the case of Guinea and Algeria), which has a definite effect on their organizational structure. The prevailing tendency is still the "integration" of trade unions, the minimization of their political role as independent class organizations of the laboring public and the attempt to turn the unions exclusively into promoters of revolutionary-democratic policy.

COPYRIGHT: "Aziya i Afrika segodnya", 1984

Glavnaya redaktsiya vostochnoy literatury izdatel'stva "Nauka"

8588

CSO: 1807/184

INTERNATIONAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS: AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA NO 3, 1984

Moscow AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA in Russian No 3, Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.....	2
Press Release on CPSU Central Committee Plenum.....	3
Message from CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers to Communist Party and Soviet People....	3
Today's "Crusaders" and the Developing Countries.....	5
D. Kasatkin, V. Ushakov. Iran-Iraq: The Fourth Year of War.....	7
L. Dadiani. International Zionism in the Imperialist System.....	10
L. Vyalimaa. South Africa. A New Constitution: Racist-Style Reformism.....	14
The Planet's First Cosmonaut.....	17
TOPICS AND OPINIONS	
N. Lidley. World Crises and the Developing Countries.....	18
MARCH 8TH--INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY	
L. Tarasevich-Skryl'nikova. Women Defending the Right to Life.....	23
OUR INTERVIEWS	
Emilio A. de Peralta. The Philippines. Upholding the Peace Is Our Duty.....	24
TRIPS, MEETINGS, IMPRESSIONS	
N. Zhukovskaya. Japan. On One Floor of the Department Store in Yamagata.....	26
A. Artamonov. Burma. Down the Irrawaddy.....	28
A. Anin. Burundi. Surrounded by Hills Near a Great Lake.....	32
EVENTS...FIGURES...FACTS.....	36
REVIEWS AND SURVEYS	
I. Yusupov. Trade Unions and Revolutionary Democrats.....	40

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Vl. Li. International Congress of Orientalists.....	44
I. Latyshev. UN University Debates.....	45
V. Chernyshev. World Hindi Conference.....	46

CULTURE, LITERATURE, ART

V. Koptelov. Malian Prose.....	47
Issa Baba Traore (Mali). When They Take Drugs. Short Story.....	50
V. Iordanskiy. Afghanistan. Enigmatic Figurines.....	53

PAGES FROM HISTORY

P. Perminov. Bonaparte in Egypt, or The Short Reign of Sultan El-Kebir.....	55
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

TRADITIONS, CUSTOMS, MORES

N. Krasnodembskaya. Sri Lanka. Sinhalese Everyday and Holiday Pursuits.....	59
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS

Review by N. Simonya of "Disarmament: Who's Against?".....	62
Review by M. Gol'man of "Proletarian Internationalism and the Development of the Socialist Countries of Asia".....	63
Review by A. Vasil'yev of "Ibn Battuta" by Igor' Timofeyev.....	63
Review by R. Andreasyan of "Saudi Arabia and the West" by A. I. Yakovlev.....	64

COPYRIGHT: "Aziya i Afrika segodnya", 1984
Glavnaya redaktsiya vostochnoy literatury izdatel'stva "Nauka"

8588

CSO: 1807/184

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

AFRICAN TRADE UNIONISTS IN ASHKHABAD--(TURKMENINFORM)--This May, delegates from African and Madagascar trade unions, who were participating in the celebration of International Working People's Solidarity Days in Moscow, were guests of Ashkhabad. Among them were representatives of trade unions in Burundi, Guinea, Mali, the Congo, Senegal, Niger, Zaire and other countries. On 7 May, B. Yazkuliyeu, Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received the delegation. [Excerpt] [Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 8 May 84 p 2]

CSO: 1807/215

NATIONAL

PRE-PLANNED PARTY MEMBERSHIP GROWTH CRITICIZED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 7, Apr 84 (signed to press 20 Mar 84) pp 36-37

[Article by V. Viktorov: "Schedule for Acceptance into the Party"]

[Text] The party bureau secretary of the "Krasnyy Kuzbass" mine A. Yu. Ladvez informed the editorial staff that the organizational department of the Kiselevsk city party committee of Kemerovo Oblast "demanded that the primary party organizations of the city establish plans through 1 January 1986 for expansion of their party membership. Such a formal approach to regulating the growth of the ranks of the CPSU left us, the party activists, perplexed. How can one plan for party membership growth especially over such a long period?"

By telephone, the editorial staff contacted the head of the organizational department of the Kiselevsk city party committee, I.A. Gritsenko, and asked him to comment on the letter we had received.

"Plans for admittance into the party," he said, "are currently established in every city primary party organization. Surely, this does not generate any objections."

Yes, objections are generated and they are serious. "A planned schedule" for acceptance into the party is contrary to the norms of party life. In attempting to plan, in advance, how much and when one or another primary party organization should increase, the city party organization pushes it into a forced numerical growth of party ranks and rushed acceptance of people who are insufficiently prepared and examined.

Improvements in the quality of party membership is achieved not by formal methods, but by the well thought-out, planned growth of party membership; that is, a comprehensive set of measures of an ideological-political, educational and organizational nature for strengthening the bonds of the party organizations with the masses, for cementing the broad, non-party aktiv, and for personal selection of the very best, most worthy people in the party.

While being the political nucleus and the leading force of the workers collectives, the primary party organizations can reach each person and can observe his moral, political and working qualities in his daily practical work. A good knowledge of people, an examination of them in practical matters, and a high standard for admittance to the CPSU allows replenishment of party membership only with those who have shown by action that they enter the party, while speaking Leninist words, not for the sake of receiving some sort of benefit, but in the name of selfless work dedicated to the benefit of communism.

The rayon and city party committees as emphasized in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "about the work of the party organizations of Kirghizia concerning admittance into the party and education of candidates for membership in the CPSU," must carry out the daily leadership of the work of the primary organizations in selection and education of party replacements, to insure the strict observance of the provisions of the charter of the CPSU. This is all possible when there exists the tightest bond, and continuous interaction between city and rayon party organizations with the primary party organizations in questions of regulating party membership growth.

Such a specific approach is incompatible with attempts to mechanically regulate the growth of the party, which, judging by the letter, the city party committee of Kiselevsk is attempting to do.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo TsK KPSS "Pravda". "Partiynaya zhizn'". 1984.

12459

CSO: 1800/356

REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES CULTURAL-EDUCATION WORKERS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Article: "Meeting of the Party Aktiv and Workers in Cultural-Education Institutions of Georgia -- Focuses Which Illuminate the Path to New Heights of Progress"]

[Text] Shaping and elevating a person's spiritual needs, and actively influencing the ideological-political and moral cast of mind of an individual are the most important missions of socialist culture. This guiding precept of the party determined the content of the important and interesting discussion which took place on 17 March at the meeting of the party aktiv and workers of the republic's cultural-education institutions. Its participants discussed challenges in further increasing the role of these institutions in ideological and mass-political work in light of the demands of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

"The Improvement of Man Is the Meaning of Life."

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, opened the meeting with an introductory talk. He said:

Consistent implementation of our party's very important Leninist principle -- "Everything on behalf of man, everything for his welfare!" -- poses the challenge of further refinement of man himself, his harmonious development, and intellectual and ideological-moral elevation for every party organization. This is work for the future, and cultural-education workers, a proven detachment of our ideological aktiv, are assigned one of its most important roles.

The questions which our aktiv meeting is to discuss are general party and political questions. They lie within the main course of our party's work to comprehensively refine the development of socialist society. As is well-known, the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee posed this challenge, whose significance is by stages becoming increasingly apparent and weighty. As General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, K.U. Chernenko emphasized in his pre-election speech, the meaning of the decisions of the June Plenum lies in activating all the creative efforts included in the consciousness and ideological

Recently we have been especially emphasizing the need to bring production relations into line with the level of development of our society's production forces. There is no doubt that this requirement concerns such a crucial sphere as ideological mass political work as well.

In the contemporary stage the very nature of the intensification of the economy, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the refinement of the economic mechanism and control are responsible for the ever-increasing role of man's intellectual potential, his ideological-political maturity, and his high labor and moral sophistication. The human factor increasingly determines the rate of socioeconomic progress and the mobility and integrity of our whole economic and social organism.

It is precisely for this reason that the main directives and theoretical principles of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which assigned an important place to cultural-education work, have become programmatic.

We have gathered in a period saturated with important political turning points in the life of the party and the people. The February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet have inspired a new powerful surge in the conscious creativity of the masses by further strengthening the political unity of the Soviet people and their solidarity around the party.

Our chief tasks are to realistically interpret all the experience accumulated, to take stock of unsolved problems, to define qualitatively new requirements for the content, forms, and methods of cultural-education work based on the economic and socio-political situation in the republic, and to outline ways to further improve the party's leadership of this sphere of ideological activity.

It is evident that under conditions of the rapid growth of information and the educational and cultural level of the Soviet people, and the mass development of television, radio, and the press, the ideological-educational functions of cultural-education institutions are being somewhat modified as well. This is a natural and objective process which by no means reduces their role and significance in shaping the most important socio-political and moral principles of the individual. Similar processes are occurring in all other spheres in our country as well, for example in the field of economics, and we are searching for new forms and methods of work, rejecting whatever impedes our progress, and conducting various experiments.

Naturally, the change in the economic and socioeconomic conditions of the life of Soviet people significantly complicates and makes their spiritual needs and interests, value orientations, and aesthetic tastes qualitatively higher and more diverse. The individual's inner need for independent creativity and emotional self-expression is intensified. And frankly speaking, no other ideological institution is in a position to compete with cultural-education institutions in satisfying this need. The enormous advantages of libraries, clubs, museums, and parks consist in the fact that stored in them are inexhaustible opportunities for developing the initiative of the masses as well as important reserves for comprehensively affecting the individual's ideological-political

and moral cast of mind and all aspects of the life and activity of people, including labor, daily life, leisure time, and the sphere of interpersonal relationships, in short, their whole way of life.

All of this then makes an extremely urgent demand on party, Soviet, trade union, and economic executives and cultural-education workers -- they must interpret the challenges and functions of cultural-education institutions under contemporary conditions in a new way.

While studying with a group of workers in the political education system at the Tbilisi Electric Locomotive Manufacturing Plant imeni V.I. Lenin, for example, I had occasion to be convinced what our workers today need is not so much information, which they have enough of, as accurate interpretation and treatment of certain events and phenomena, better understanding of their essentials, and greater emotional impact. From each ideological worker such an approach demands high qualifications, indepth knowledge of the subject, and interest and tact in dealing with people.

This is a matter of enormous political significance and one that does not tolerate indifference, stereotypes, and formalism. The creative approach and a constant purposeful search enable cultural-education workers to find not rivals but genuine allies and helpers in newspapers, television, and radio. And what is more, today television, for example, frequently borrows some forms of club work in putting on scientific-documentary, entertainment, and other broadcasts. To act not as a silent listener and watcher, but rather as an active participant in the process of transmitting information and using leisure time well -- this is the opportunity our cultural-education institutions should open for each person.

Thus, we are speaking not only of new forms but of new content of cultural education work and new requirements for managing the socio-cultural sphere on the whole as well. Today questions of centralizing club and museum institutions in a definite way and building cultural and cultural-sports complexes, above all in rural areas and, of course, in cities too, and problems of skillful and efficient cooperative use of budget means and potential of enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses aimed at the needs of socio-cultural development arise increasingly more urgently before party and Soviet organs. The time has come to improve the planning of cultural development on the whole. Good conditions for such work are afforded by new forms of economic management -- rayon agro-industrial associations, intersectorial territorial associations in cities, and those economic levers which are at their disposal. It is essential to act more decisively and boldly and to create the foundation for creative experimentation in order to maximally use the existing network of libraries, clubs, museums, parks, and movie projectors regardless of their departmental affiliation. Certain departmental barriers must be broken.

In short, the time has come to begin more practical work on reorganization of management of the socio-cultural sphere in accordance with new and progressive forms of economic management and organization and stimulation of labor.

Of course, comrades, we should proceed from the fact that only after strengthening economic potential can we devote real concern to developing the material-

technical base of culture and of educational institutions. This is the question of questions. A strong economy is the basis for increasing the living standard of the people and for meeting their spiritual and cultural demands better.

Take the last 10 years. In the republic many new focuses of culture have been created and museum and theater buildings and other important sites for socio-cultural purposes have been built. And, this is above all thanks to the fact that the economy has developed at a high rate. You know that as compared to 1972 Georgia's generalized socioeconomic indicators -- national income and aggregate social product have been doubled, the volume of industrial output has more than doubled, state purchases of basic agricultural crops have increased by 2-3 times on the average, and the volume of assimilated capital investment has expanded by 1.8 times. It is precisely these achievements which are the best source for developing our culture's material-technical base.

In the future too, concern for developing the economy will be a main condition for strengthening the material-technical base of cultural-education institutions. In turn, problems of constantly increasing the economic potential of rayons and cities, raising the efficiency and quality of public production and economic and economical utilization of material resources, increasing labor productivity, reducing expenditures per worker position, and others should continue to be a concern to them. Cultural-education institutions are called on to be strong points of party organizations in ideological support of the most important national economic missions and successful fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations.

The enormous scientific-propaganda potential of our libraries, clubs, and museums must be better utilized for extensive, vigorous propaganda of economic knowledge, progressive management know-how, and contemporary methods of organizing and stimulating labor. Shaping a new type of economic thinking and socialist enterprise in people is the basic challenge of all our ideological institutions and departments.

The focuses of culture can do a great deal in giving extensive publicity to socialist competition, increasing the role of moral incentive for production leaders, and developing the tutor system. Work on propagandizing scientific knowledge must be raised to a new level in every city, rayon, and town and at every enterprise and farm. Involving young people in this work and improving vocational orientation for them is especially important.

"Create new labor discipline, create new forms of social ties between people, and create new forms and methods for enlisting people in labor" -- these Leninist directives should be the basis of all the activity of cultural-education institutions in ideological work in support of party socioeconomic policy.

No less important is persistently and consistently solving the problems of further raising the general cultural level of the people, especially in the rural population, and overcoming the fundamental differences between the city and the countryside and between mental and physical labor. In this connection the problem of wise use of free time, which the 14th Plenum of the Central Committee

of the Communist Party of Georgia discussed seriously, is especially urgent. Sociological research done in a number of the republic's cities and rayons has demonstrated that the amount of rural laborers' free time spent visiting institutions of culture and places of entertainment and participating in amateur artistic creativity is still very small. The duty of cultural-educational institutions is to utilize leisure time for developing people's spiritual needs and interests, to affirm the norms and principles of the socialist way of life, and to improve the individual in a moral sense.

It is essential to intensify the ideological-indoctrination impact on people not only in labor collectives but also in the non-production sphere and to create a favorable social micro-environment. This is especially important for refining international indoctrination and strengthening and developing international ties among members of different nationalities and peoples who live in the republic. In recent years institutions of culture have done a great deal in this direction. The period of preparation and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 200th anniversary of the Georgian Treaty was especially fruitful for us. Today the experience accumulated must be maximally utilized for work on a deeper level to shape the international worldview of the people and bring national cultures together.

We are doing a great deal of work to set up branches of the Museum of Friendship of Peoples of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia and memorial museums and complexes honoring prominent socio-political workers, scientists, and artisans of the cultures of fraternal peoples. This is a large and very necessary matter. But it is only the beginning. We must strive to see that every library and every club, house of culture, museum, and park becomes a true focus of friendship and brotherhood of Soviet peoples and a center for molding lofty patriotism and responsibility to our great Motherland.

Cultural-education institutions must also find their place in improving such key directions of the ideological activity of the republic's party organization as military-patriotic indoctrination, organizing ideological-indoctrination work with the population at the place of residence, and increasing the role of the family in the political and ideological-moral formation of the younger generation. We have all the conditions necessary for this.

We have a right to expect greater activism and aggressiveness in the struggle against private property tendencies, displays of religiosity and philistinism, and other survivals of the past in people's psychology and behavior. We have accumulated useful experience in the work of introducing new mass holidays, traditions, and rituals. It must be developed, deepened, and enriched with the latest achievements of multinational Soviet culture. All of this is a component part of our socialist way of life.

We expect more from the republic's Ministry of Culture. In recent years we have achieved sound successes in developing literature and art and so-called professional culture. But this is not enough, of course. The Ministry of Culture and local organizations are called on to become a reliable support of party committees and Soviet, trade union, and other organs in raising the general sophistication of our population and in instilling the socialist form of

civilization as discussed at the June Plenum of the party's Central Committee. We are expecting decisive steps in this direction from the new ministry leadership. We are dwelling on these questions in detail, taking advantage of the fact that member of the CPSU Central Inspection Commission and USSR deputy minister of culture Comrade Tamara Vasil'yevna Golubtsova is taking part in the work of today's aktiv gathering. We have always relied on the support and attention of the Ministry of Culture and on the minister himself, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Petr Nilovich Demichev, who approaches all our problems with exceptional tact and enormous interest.

We are glad that a responsible employee of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Aleksey Ivanovich Pashin and other guests are attending our meeting. All the tasks we have discussed should be a constant focus of attention of party committees. The CPSU Central Committee decrees on improving the ideological-indoctrination work of museums, parks of culture and recreation, and libraries focus us on precisely this. A great deal here depends on a proper and interested approach by party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs and creative unions and organizations toward indoctrinating, selecting, and placing personnel in institutions of culture and toward questions of raising their ideological-theoretical and occupational qualifications and problems of improving working and everyday conditions for cultural-education workers. It seems to me that it would be advisable to specially examine the tasks of personnel work in this sphere at the Central Committee buro. In this matter there are still large omissions and incomplete work which should be studied more objectively and systematically, not only by the republic Ministry of Culture and the Trade Union Council of Georgia, but also by all ministries and departments, economic managers, and local management organs.

In short, comrades, there is something to think about and frankly reflect on at our meeting today.

"The improvement of man is the meaning of life," wrote Maxim Gorky, and these words should be the slogan for each of the 18,000 cultural-education workers of our republic. That is a whole army of ideological workers. And let us immediately agree to follow the principle, formulated by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, not only to set the correct goals but to persistently achieve them as well! Only then will institutions of culture be transformed into genuine focuses which illuminate the way to new heights of socioeconomic progress.

The Economy and Culture: An Indestructible Interrelationship

Building a new world, emphasized Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his speech at the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, means being tirelessly concerned with shaping the man of the new world and with his ideological-moral growth. Participants in the meeting approached contemporary challenges for cultural-education institutions and evaluation of their effectiveness, role, and place in the ideological process and of the realization of the socioeconomic and cultural policies of the party from the high level of this requirement.

The speaker, G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, and other speakers noted that in the stage of mature socialism,

the economic and social progress of society and the steady rise in the well-being of the workers bring about intensive development of the cognitive interests and cultural demands and requirements of the individual.

Six years ago a meeting of the republic's party economic aktiv devoted to questions of improving cultural-education work was held. Since that time striking changes have occurred in the socioeconomic and cultural life of the republic. Suffice it to note that in the last five years the volume of capital investment in the republic's economy reached 7.6 billion rubles, which exceeds the level of the previous five-year period by one third. During this same period the production of gross social product increased by 29 percent and the republic's national income rose from 6.3 to 8.3 billion rubles. Workers' real income increased substantially. For example, calculated per capita, it rose by 28.7 percent in the last five years.

These figures are convincing testimony to the dynamic growth of the republic's economic potential and the level of the people's well-being. And it is against this background of socioeconomic changes which have occurred in the life of the republic in the last six years that the participants in the meeting evaluated how fully the content, forms, and methods of cultural-education work correspond to them today and discussed how the focuses of culture should work in contemporary conditions in order to more fully serve the tasks of comprehensively developing a person's creative capabilities and increasing his labor and socio-political activism.

The party committees of the republic, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, ministries and departments, and creative organizations of the republic have done a great deal to develop the cultural-education sphere. Today one out of two rubles of the republic's budget is allocated for socio-cultural measures. Whereas in 1978 1,032,200,000 rubles were spent for these purposes, in 1982 220 million more rubles were spent. As a result, the network of cultural-education institutions has been substantially expanded. For example, the number of public libraries increased by 200, club establishments by 135, and movie projectors by 93, while the number of people's universities doubled. The book resources of public libraries has been significantly enriched and now total more than 38 million copies of books and journals in the republic, while the number of readers in libraries increased by almost one half million people in this time. The number of amateur circles, collectives, and club associations in palaces and houses of culture and in clubs increased. Positive advances in the development of amateur artistic creativity have occurred also. The republic's museum institutions' propaganda and mass-political activities have been promoted.

Centralized funds for socio-cultural measures and residential construction of rayon agro-industrial associations being formed by deductions from the appropriate funds of RAPO member enterprises and organizations are opening up a new source of allocations for building and maintaining focuses of culture in the countryside. What was not in the power of an individual kolkhoz or sovkhos yesterday, is today an appropriate job for the association. With the help of this fund, in many rayons rural clubs have been fixed up, their inventory has been renovated, and many other things necessary for amateur artistic collectives have been acquired. Thus the Zugdidskiy RAPO allocated 100,000 rubles

this year to build the House of Culture for youth of the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in the village of Chkhorlia. If it were not for the agro-industrial association, the Makharadzevskiy Rayon would not have available today such important focuses of culture as the House-Museum of V.I. Nemirovich-Danchenko in the village of Shemokmeki, the "Bakvskiy manifesto" memorial in the village of Bakv, the House-Museum of Konstantin Leselidze in his native village of Khvarbeti, and the memorial-museum of Ekvtime Takaishvili in the village of Likhauri.

Unique historical monuments of culture which the rayon has have been repaired and fixed up with RAPO means. Houses of culture in six villages, a hippodrome, a sports and health complex, and other structures are being built with the shared participation of the agro-industrial association. Every year substantial means are spent to fix up rural libraries and clubs. The RAPO supervises the school for recovering and studying ancient Gurian folksongs under the rayon's musical-choreographic society which trains dozens of conductors for collectives of people's creativity.

Sponsorship of institutions of culture by ministries, departments, and large enterprises of the republic may solve many questions of strengthening the material base of cultural education. Such examples were cited at the meeting. It was due precisely to sponsorship assistance and cooperative use of means on share principles that a young people's theater with 400 seats was built and reviewing platforms, children's playgrounds, sports fields, and recreation areas were fixed up at the Tbilisi Park of Culture and Recreation imeni Stalin. In Kutaisi and Zugdidi variety theaters were built; capital repair of summer theaters was carried out in Rustavi and Garbadani parks; while a children's auto park was put into operation at the Gori Park of Culture and Recreation.

New forms of economic management introduced in Poti are revealing extensive opportunities for improving the management of the socio-cultural sphere and strengthening its material-technical base using local resources. Only recently did the intersectorial territorial association manage to find and allocate non-budget means for the needs of the city's cultural-education sphere; using these means the summer movie theater was reconstructed, a discussion club, "How I Would Like to See My City in the Future," was created, the park of culture and recreation where a children's railroad is to be built was fixed up, and equipment and musical instruments for an amateur ensemble were purchased.

However, justified criticism was heard at the meeting directed at those ministers and departments and local party and Soviet organs which are not devoting the proper attention to these questions and year after year do not incorporate means allocated for the repair of cultural-education institutions, for acquiring inventory and equipment, and for the construction of new focuses of culture. In the past year alone 20 libraries, 40 clubs, 6 museums, and 2 houses of culture were not opened for this reason.

Concern for the spiritual and cultural growth of man is a matter of enormous political significance and a matter which does not tolerate formalism and stereotypes, the meeting emphasized. The moral-psychological and labor mood of the people, the shaping of their social-value orientations, and successes in affirming the socialist way of life and performing socioeconomic tasks outlined

by the party on the road to refining developed socialism depend to a great extent on the proper formulation of this concern.

Bring Gladness to the People and Instill a Positive Attitude

Cultural-education institutions today are a powerful ideological weapon of the party and are capable of comprehensively performing many tasks of communist indoctrination of the masses and influencing the development of new social relations which correspond to the contemporary level of development of our society's productive forces. Focuses of culture have become most important centers of the political and spiritual life of the republic's workers. Today there are more than 2,600 club establishments, 4,168 libraries, 116 museums, 30 parks of culture and recreation, 319 people's universities, and 33 people's theaters in Georgia. And all of them act as the party's active helpers in the ideological-political, labor, and moral-aesthetic indoctrination of the new man.

Mass participation of workers, kolkhoz workers, intelligentsia, and students and schoolchildren in artistic creativity has become a typical feature of the socialist way of life; this promotes communist indoctrination of people in the spirit of friendship of peoples, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism. Socio-political readings, unified political days, debate clubs, thematic evenings, mass activities devoted to propagandizing materials of the 26th Party Congress, subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the Leninist nationalities policy, and achievements of the country's unified national economic complex have become efficient methods of the ideological-political tempering of the masses.

Local party committees are taking better and more extensive advantage of the rich opportunities of cultural-education institutions, above all, revolutionary and party history, memorial, and regional museums, to increase the efficiency and improve the forms of party training, Komsomol education, and economic education of the workers. So, for example, the Tbilisi Branch of the Central Museum of V.I. Lenin, the republic's Academy of Sciences' Museum of Friendship of Peoples, museums of combat glory in Gori and Makharadze, and house-museums of prominent revolutionaries and social activists are helping propagandists and listeners to assimilate the theoretical legacy of V.I. Lenin and the history and creative activity of the CPSU.

During the preparation and celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 200th anniversary of the Georgian Treaty, many clubs, museums, and parks of culture and recreation accumulated experience worthy of attention in developing and strengthening international relations, improving international and patriotic indoctrination, and implementing an extensive complex of ideological measures related to the jubilee events.

It is notable that cultural-education institutions are also becoming unique organizing links for traditional mass-political activities and people's holidays. For example, every year "Days of Vladimir Mayakovskiy" are conducted at the facilities of the House-Museum of V. Mayakovskiy, while the library-museum of Lesya Ukrainka serves as the center of the mass people's holiday "Lesiaoba" as does the House-Museum of the poet-revolutionary V. Ter'yan for

"Ter'yan Days" in Bogdanovskiy Rayon. The renowned work of the Ikaltoskiy People's University of Culture of which G. Shatirishvili has been the only director is known far beyond the republic's borders. It was the students of this university who laid the basis for the fine holiday "Shotaoba."

At the meeting the example was also cited of the Zestafoni House of Culture whose activists became pioneers in the field of new Soviet holidays by skillfully combining the fine traditions of the Georgian people with contemporary times. The people's holiday of song devoted to Varinka Tsereteli, the author of the popular song "Suliko," which is conducted every year in May in conjunction with Gosteleradio of Georgia originated there. Representatives of almost all rayons of the republic take part in it. And this year representatives of creative collectives from Union republics and sister-cities which the Zestafoni residents compete with were also invited to the holiday. The "Guri Spring" festival and the 10 days of theater of West Georgia have become traditional in Makharadze.

The shaping of a Marxist-Leninist worldview, the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted, is the core of all the party's ideological and mass-political work. Consequently in analyzing the content of the scientific-propaganda activity of cultural-education institutions, the participants in the meeting pointed out the need to conduct this work creatively and comprehensively and to search for and find fresh, interesting forms of ideological-indoctrination influence. It is precisely this approach which is increasingly more characteristic of the activity of the republic's museum institutions; unfortunately, this cannot be said of libraries, clubs, houses of culture, and parks, because in ideological-political work, it is not enough to bring only a certain amount of knowledge to the people; it is essential to awaken their thought and creative source and have an impact on their feelings.

These forms of ideological-political indoctrination of the masses, when the audience acts not as the passive object of the ideological effect but as active participants in the knowledge and interpretation of the scientific and political information being received, must be more boldly and extensively employed, the meeting demanded. And management personnel, scientists, specialists, and representatives of the creative intelligentsia should certainly be recruited for this work. An atmosphere of confidence and an animated free exchange of opinions is precisely what stimulates the assimilation of knowledge and creates a new demand for it and an aspiration to penetrate more deeply and to independently evaluate the essence of the problems of social activity under discussion.

A special discussion took place at the meeting on increasing the propaganda function of popular libraries, whose work should be evaluated not by the number of rare books stored in them, but by the number of involved readers, the circulation level of the books, and the level of propaganda for literature. The speakers discussed with concern the fact that most of our libraries are basically "storage chambers" for books rather than scientific-information and propaganda centers. In this connection the idea was expressed that, most likely, it would be better to introduce the practice of using libraries as the basis for reference information centers on social principles and conducting special information days for readers with the participation of competent consultants in

various fields of the national economy, science, and culture. Organizing the circulation of bibliographic-information notices on novelties in socio-political and special literature to the ministries and departments and large enterprises and institutions would be a valuable initiative. All this would substantially increase the libraries' role in the ideological-political indoctrination of the masses and the theoretical training of agitators, propagandists, political information officers, and the broad ideological aktiv.

Fundamental improvement is needed in the practices of systematic replenishment of the book resources of libraries with due regard for the interests and demands of readers of the actual region, the labor collective, and the population center. The speakers cited numerous examples when these books by no means fit the demands of readers, the production specialization of the particular enterprise, farm, or region and new literature arrives at the wrong time and literature of current interest comes in inadequate quantities.

The condition of the material-technical base of libraries, houses of culture, and clubs, many of which are cramped into unsuitable premises, leaves much to be desired. In connection with this a number of specific proposals were offered. In particular it was indicated that in Georgia 20,000 monuments of material culture were put on record. Among them are unique ones, but there are also those which could be adapted for public libraries and other cultural-education institutions.

Timeliness, efficiency, and topicality are indispensable conditions for effective scientific-propaganda work by institutions of culture. However, our clubs, libraries, and museums react too slowly to new phenomena and trends of social reality.

For example, questions of propagandizing natural science knowledge and the achievements of scientific-technical progress, without which it would be impossible to shape a new type of economic thinking by workers, are especially urgent for our republic today. But the overwhelming majority of club establishments do not even have amateur scientific-technical circles. The example of the Gegchkori Regional Museum attests to what a great reserve they are for developing people's creative capabilities and increasing their labor activism and initiative. Despite the museum's modest material base, its director G. Eliava managed to not only create a most interesting exhibition and organize a people's university of culture, but to involve young people in extremely useful work, searching for and reviving early lost varieties of Georgian willow.

Indoctrinating a bent for scientific exploration, developing a person's creative abilities, and directing them to a socially useful course are some of the most important challenges of cultural-education institutions, stated the gathering.

Focuses of culture must take better advantage of their opportunities in ideological support of the struggle of party organizations to strengthen socialist discipline in all places and attain a high level of organization and order, the speakers noted. Lively and interesting forms of presenting oral journals and organizing movie lectures, debate classes at people's universities of legal knowledge, and evenings of questions and answers with the participation of

lawyers and party, trade union, and economic managers must be more actively introduced. And everywhere it must be insured that institutions of culture persistently improve the forms and methods of labor and moral indoctrination of workers, especially young people.

A very important feature of cultural-education institutions as social indoctrination institutions of our society is their direct relation with man in his leisure hours. Sociologists established long ago that the broader an individual's circle of interests in the non-production sphere, the larger the contribution he makes toward fulfilling labor obligations and social functions. It is no accident that the June Plenum of the Central Committee stated that solving the problem of wise use of Soviet people's free time is the key task for improving party ideological work. The task of institutions of culture, the gathering emphasized, is to make sure that a person does not simply use his free time to avail himself of cultural valuables, but to consciously assimilate them and actively participate in their augmentation.

Talking about the problem of wise use of leisure time, the speakers focused special attention on such an important direction of cultural-education institution activity as organizing mass-cultural, sports, spectator, and entertainment activities which create a joyful, uplifted mood and a special emotional tone in people. In this connection the need to take better advantage of the capabilities of stadiums, clubs, and sports fields of housing operations offices and parks of culture and recreation was emphasized. Alarm was expressed at the fact that in some places they have begun to lose their former popularity and magnetic force even for children and young people.

Proceeding from the demands of the June Plenum of the Central Committee, the meeting posed the challenge for party organs, the republic's Ministry of Culture, and the Trade Union Council of Georgia to bring together cultural-education work and the ideological activity of party committees, trade unions, and the Komso-mol as much as possible and to combine the efforts of all institutions and departments of the socio-cultural sphere.

In order to achieve these goals, it is essential to consistently perform tasks in three areas. The first is constantly searching for and introducing progressive forms of management of the socio-cultural complex. The second is strengthening the material-technical base of cultural-education institutions. And the third is fundamentally improving ideological-political and vocational training of their personnel.

The Key Link -- Personnel

Beautiful clubs and palaces and houses of culture may be built, but if there are no people in them who are enthused at the idea of cultural-education work and enthusiasts and professionals in their work, it is hardly possible to perform those important tasks which the party has entrusted to the focuses of culture. Only when those people are present is it possible to raise the level of cultural-education work to new heights and to increase the authority of these institutions and their prestige.

It was pointed out at the meeting that at the present time only 2.9 percent of club employees in cultural-education institutions of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Culture have higher specialized education. Of library employees 25 percent have secondary specialized education, while 24.4 percent of club workers do. Personnel turnover among cultural-education workers is still too high and a new system for increasing skills has not been introduced. Few talented young people are being sent to VUZes under the limits and stipends of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Several years ago the Georgian Theatrical Institute imeni Rustaveli opened a department of cultural-education work, thanks to which the republic's institutions of culture received skilled personnel with specialized higher education for the first time. During the years of the existence of this department, all of its graduates, and there were 79, were sent to appropriate rayons. All of them are working today, but not all in the places where they were assigned. For example Manana Tabatadze, a deputy of the rural Soviet, was sent to the institute from the town of Khevi in Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, and received a diploma with distinction. But, unfortunately, a position was not found in the rayon for her, even though of 67 local cultural-education workers not one has specialized higher education. Nor were positions found in their native rayons for Shot Chincharauli from Dushetskiy Rayon or for Dali Doydzhashvili from Tskhinvali -- the best graduates of the department, despite the fact that both young specialists burned with the desire to infuse a fresh spirit into the cultural life of their rayons.

How can it be explained that in the past three years not one graduating student from Abashskiy, Tskhakayevskiy, Akhmetskiy, and other rayons where there is a severe shortage of personnel with specialized education has been sent to the theatrical institute's department of cultural-education? How can the fact be explained that young specialists are not met too cordially in their native rayons? These and other questions posed at the meeting added a particular sharpness to the business-like and principled discussion of the problem of training, placing, and keeping cultural-education work personnel locally, and raising their qualifications.

Increasing the role of focuses of culture in shaping the new man necessitates a high level of professional and political preparedness of cultural-education workers, it was indicated at the meeting. The Ministries of Culture and Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Trade Union Council of Georgia must take practical steps in this direction. In conjunction with the republic's Gosplan, they should develop practical proposals for improving the training and placing of qualified cultural-education personnel.

A great deal can and must be done by party committees locally. Subjects of their special concern should be properly selecting, placing, and keeping personnel, insuring conditions for raising their qualifications, acquiring skills in informational-propaganda and political-indoctrination work, and organizing people's leisure time. They should devote more attention to questions of increasing the prestige and public reputation of workers in libraries, clubs, houses of culture, museums, and parks. The ratio of communists among that category of ideological works which the party considers its helpers is very small,

6.2 percent. They are rarely elected to party committees and local Soviets of People's Deputies. But after all, a cultural worker is a soldier on the ideological front, a leader in life, and a propagandist of the party course and policies. Improving the activities of the focuses of culture depends to a great extent on the level of socio-political activism of cultural-education workers and their initiative and creative attitude toward the work.

There is too little concern for material and moral incentive and the living conditions of workers on the cultural front. The meeting emphasized that it is intolerable that the overwhelming majority of the republic's rayons for practical purposes are not fulfilling the decrees of directive organs to provide them with free apartments with heating and light as well as pay bonus supplements to wages from sovkhoz and kolkhoz means and grant them other privileges. Of almost 7,000 library workers only 168 are "Honored Librarians," while of 3,315 club workers the number of "Honored Cultural Workers" does not exceed 100. Since 1976 not one worker in this sphere has received the honorary title "Honored Librarian."

It is particularly important to raise the qualifications of personnel. It was announced with regret at the meeting that up to this point the recommended forms of personnel training using means allocated by kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not become established in practice. Local party organs, in conjunction with organs of culture, must introduce these forms, creating a uniform and well-organized system that precludes elements of duplication and formalism and insures longevity and purposefulness in this work. It was noted that personnel in the cultural sphere need an institute for advanced studies just like teachers and doctors do. Along with this, the quality of instruction of students in institutes and cultural-education schools should be increased everywhere. In addition the practice of non-competitive special-purpose admission of young people from rural rayons to the department of cultural-education work at the Theatrical Institute imeni Rustaveli and the library department of the Pedagogical Institute imeni Pushkin and their subsequent job placement should be put in order.

The selection and indoctrination of cultural-education work personnel is to a great extent expected to facilitate combining the forces and means of cultural institutions on the basis of centralizing the club and library systems and rural cultural centers.

The tasks of centralizing cultural-education institutions are pressing above all for the republic's rural rayons where 80 percent of their total is concentrated. The urgency of this problem is due, apart from the ideological aspects, to important economic and social factors. Under conditions of the formation of the agro-industrial complex, the introduction of new forms of economic management and economic work, the integration of science and production, and the affirmation of new production-economic relations, questions of improving the management of the socio-cultural complex are arising anew. Consequently, centralizing institutions of culture and building cultural-sports complexes is a demand of the times. The challenge is to maximally increase the incentive of local party, Soviet, and economic organs to perform all the tasks of cultural development jointly and in a coordinated manner.

The participants in the meeting adopted a decree and a plan of measures to further increase the role of Georgia's cultural-education institutions in ideological and mass-political work in light of the demands of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee for 1984-1985. They specified a practical program of actions to strengthen party leadership of cultural-education work, to refine the planning and coordination of activities of institutions of culture, to strengthen their material-technical base, and to increase the efficiency of focuses of culture in the communist indoctrination of the people.

12,424

CSO: 1830/417

REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV PLENUM SPEECH ON SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 7 Apr 84 pp 1-3

[Excerpts from speech by T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at the 16th Plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, 5 April 1984: "On the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization for Accelerating Scientific-Technical Progress and Introducing into Production the Achievements of Science, Technology and Leading Experience"]

[Excerpts] The development of the economy has always been and continues to be the center of attention by the party. A new clear example of this is the recently held All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the speech presented there by CPSU Central Committee Secretary General comrade K. U. Chernenko. The task set forth in the speech by comrade K. U. Chernenko -- to solve the problems of intensive development of the economy much more energetically, to increase the effectiveness of production, and to make better use of the created material-technical potential and all the available resources -- met with warm response on the part of communists, all the workers of the republic, as well as all the Soviet people.

Comrades! It gives me deep satisfaction to report to you that during the economic conference I informed CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, comrade K. U. Chernenko of the activity of our republic's party organization on fulfilling the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the December (1983) and February Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. We informed Konstantin Ustinovich of the positive results achieved by our republic in the elapsed years of the five-year period in social-economic development, as well as of the problems still facing us. Konstantin Ustinovich listened carefully to our speech and stressed the fact that we must direct the efforts of communists and workers toward the full utilization of reserves for increasing production, toward intensive factors for the development of the economy, and toward strengthening production, labor and state discipline.

Konstantin Ustinovich responded favorably to our decision to examine at the Central Committee Plenum the question of widespread introduction of achievements of science and technology and leading experience in the national economy. He said that he fondly remembers his visit to the republic in 1979, and that his meetings with communists and workers there were warm and sincere. Please convey to the Central Committee members, and to all communists and workers of Kirgizstan

a warm communist salute and best wishes. I am sure, said Konstantin Ustinovich, that the Kirghiz party organization will continue to support the Leninist course of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo by its specific practical efforts. (Prolonged applause).

Allow me, comrades, to warmly thank CPSU Central Committee Secretary General comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in my own name and in the name of all the communists and workers of Kirghizstan for such sincere attention to our republic and to wish him well in his multi-faceted activity as the head of our Leninist party and Soviet state. (Prolonged applause).

Comrades! The main thing now, as was stressed in the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, is to complete the transition to a primarily intensive path of development, to effectively work and manage, to ensure further economic progress of society and deep-seated qualitative shifts in the material-technical base on the basis of accelerating scientific-technical progress.

We are speaking of almost fully ensuring the growth of production in the near future by its intensification, by increased effectiveness, and ultimately by growth of labor productivity. "Intensification, acceleration of the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production, implementation of major comprehensive programs," stressed comrade K. U. Chernenko at the February Plenum of the Central Committee, "all this should ultimately elevate the productive forces of our society to a qualitatively new level."

There is no doubt that organizational and mass political work of party organizations in the republic has been intensified on the introduction of achievements of scientific-technical progress into production. Primary organizational measures have been developed on these questions. Today they are examined more frequently in party committees. The work of the soviets and their sections created under these organizations has been intensified. At many of the primary party organizations there are also control commissions supervising the activity of the administration on new technology and product quality, as well as increased labor productivity. The ministries, departments and labor collectives have intensified their attention to questions of technical improvement of production and development of its comprehensive mechanization and automation.

At the present time the republic has at its disposal a rather powerful production and scientific-technical potential. A rather broad network of scientific-research institutions has been created, and their material-technical base has been strengthened. There are over 8,200 scientific colleagues working here, including over 3,000 doctors and candidates of sciences.

The efforts of scientists are directed toward the development of problems ensuring scientific-technical progress in the national economy, as well as such important sectors as machine building, electroenergetics, mining production, ferrous metallurgy, hydraulic power and irrigation construction, the building materials industry, and agriculture. Thus, the scientific institutions of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences are participating in the development of 25 scientific-technical programs of union, regional, and republic importance.

Among these is the comprehensive utilization of material-raw material, soil, water and energy resources in Issyk-Kul Oblast and regions of the Chuysk Valley, the intensification of sheep-raising production, and other problems associated with the solution of the Food Program.

In the past three years, according to the results of academy institute developments, around 300 proposals have been introduced into the national economy, with an economic effect of almost 50 million rubles. The role of VUZ science is also increasing, and the volume of scientific research performed by management contracts is increasing.

The republic's national economic complex is developing dynamically thanks to the goal-oriented and persistent work on the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and foremost experience into production, and the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz farmers, and the intelligentsia. The fixed capital is being renewed, reconstruction and technical retooling of enterprises are being implemented, equipment is being modernized, and the capital-labor ratio is increasing. The level of mechanization and automation of production processes is also increasing.

In the three years of the five-year period, 210 million rubles worth of production over the plan has been produced, and the production volume has increased by 13 percent as compared with the 10 percent predicted by the five-year plan. At the same time, the growth in labor productivity comprised 9.4 percent, with a plan assignment of 7.9 percent. This has accounted for over three-fourths of the increase in industrial production.

The plan for the first quarter was fulfilled ahead of schedule on 29 March. Industrial production in the sum of 27.7 million rubles over the plan was realized.

The workers of Kirghizstan, deeply understanding their international debt, have broadly expanded socialist competition under the slogan, "All deliveries to the fraternal republics -- on time and with excellent quality." Since the beginning of the five-year period, over 12.5 billion rubles worth of industrial production has been delivered on contract. Many enterprises fully fulfill their contract responsibilities each year, ensuring first of all the shipment of production for inter-republic delivery.

There have also been certain improvements in agriculture. The crop yield of fields and the productivity of livestock raising farms are increasing. The plans for selling agricultural products to the state are being successfully fulfilled.

In the three years of the five-year period, 3,152,000,000 rubles in capital investments have been mastered through all the sources of financing, and fixed capital in the amount of 3,026,000 rubles has been placed into operation.

The level of building production industrialization is increasing. In the three years of the five-year period, the volume of fully prefabricated construction has increased by 10 percent in building residential housing and social-domestic

and industrial facilities. Over 200,000 square meters of large-panel houses are built each year. Lightweight fillers made of keramzit and agloporite, and lightweight-type spatial structures are being used in construction, while the introduction of prestressed reinforced concrete structures has made it possible to significantly reduce the expenditure of metal.

Rural builders have found principally new solutions for erecting buildings and structures made of soil-cement-concrete, which makes it possible to reduce labor expenditures and reduce the construction times of the facilities to 1/3 or 1/4 their previous level.

Comrades! In evaluating that which we have achieved truthfully, we must say that the level of our work on accelerating scientific-technical progress in the national economy still does not meet the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and does not correspond to the available possibilities.

An important national economic, as well as social and political task, is to increase the level of mechanization and automation of production processes and to sharply reduce the portion of manual labor. According to the data of the TsSU [Central Statistical Administration], on the whole throughout the republic the relative share of workers engaged in manual labor exceeds 38 percent, and is being reduced very slowly. While in 1975 around 42 percent of the total number of workers were engaged in manual labor, in the past seven years their numbers have decreased by only 3.8 percent. The level of manual labor is high in the coal industry, at enterprises of the food industry, in building production, and in the building materials industry. The relative share of manual labor is particularly great in agriculture. A large volume of work is done by hand at trade enterprises, public dining enterprises, and enterprises providing personal services to the population.

The Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers have examined and ratified a target program for increasing labor productivity and reducing manual labor in the national economy. Unfortunately, this program is being fulfilled unsatisfactorily. In the past three years, only 5,180 persons have been freed from manual labor.

Work on reducing manual labor is being especially poorly conducted at the enterprises of Minpromstroymaterial [Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry], Minpishcheprom [Ministry of the Food Industry], Minvodkhov [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources], and Kirgizkolkhozstroy [Kolkhoz Construction Main Administration].

Scientists could give a significant input into reducing manual labor in the national economy. There are over 700 project planning, design and technological organizations, bureaus, groups and laboratories in the republic, where over 5,500 specialists are engaged. However, this impressive creative potential is being utilized most insufficiently. Specific questions of reducing manual labor are practically not provided for in the plans for scientific-research work of either the academic, sectorial or scientific institutions, or of the VUZes. The economic managers have no working cooperation with them.

Such operations as packing, loading and unloading products, and various transport and cargo handling operations are still not mechanized or automated. In the auxiliary production in the republic's national economy, the level of mechanization is only half that of the overall level. Mechanization and automation in auxiliary production is being successfully implemented at the country's leading enterprises. However, this experience is not being studied by managers of numerous ministries and departments in the republic. This may only be explained by their uncaring and inert attitude toward their work.

It is necessary to expand research and design-technological work on automation of production processes by means of using various types of manipulators and robot technology.

Nevertheless, this new direction in scientific-technical progress has not become widespread in the republic. Robot technology is used at only five machine building plants. Generally these are manipulators which are not tied in to the technological chain and operate separately.

What is the reason for this? The introduction of robots and manipulators is associated with a certain restructuring of the technological processes and requires improvement in production organization, while the managers of many enterprises and organizations are conservative and do not want any extra concerns.

We must also say that even the means of mechanization and automation which have been installed are not being used in full measure. If we were to fully utilize the mechanized and automatic lines, this would give us up to 60 percent of the entire growth in labor productivity. We lag behind the average union level by 0.3 percent on this indicator. As a result, we underproduce 15 million rubles of production in industry alone.

We must determine the reasons for the weak utilization of equipment at each enterprise without delay and take measures for eliminating the shortcomings. It is specifically poor utilization of equipment which is one of the reasons inhibiting the growth of labor productivity. At the present time in the republic every fifth enterprise is not fulfilling its plan for increasing labor productivity.

This is explained primarily by the serious shortcomings in the organization of labor, production and management. In three years time the losses of work time in industry and construction have been reduced somewhat, but the idle times remain practically undiminished. Their relative share in the overall losses of work time comprises over 40 percent in industry and construction. They are even higher in motor vehicle transport.

Despite this fact, the managers of some ministries and departments, as for example Minplodovoshchkhov, Ministroy and others, underestimate the importance of scientific organization of labor and allocate an extremely small amount of funds for this purpose.

As stressed at the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to systematically perform certification of work sites as is done at

the country's leading enterprises to see that these sites correspond to the regulations of scientific organization of labor. This certification is an important means for improving the utilization of the production potential and will help to uncover internal production reserves.

The certification of work sites must be headed by Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor and Social Problems] (t. Yendovitskiy). However, the enterprises, appropriate ministries and departments themselves must also actively participate in this work. Systematic control on the part of the party committees, primary party and professional union organizations must be implemented over this matter.

In the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Measures for Accelerating Scientific-Technical Progress in the National Economy," an important place is given to measures for improving the quality of production. Definite progress has been made in this matter during recent years in the republic. While in 1981 the relative share of production bearing the Seal of Quality comprised 11.5 percent of the overall production volume, in 1983 it rose to 13.9 percent, while the volume of certified production reached 43.1 percent. At individual enterprises, as for example at the Bystrovskiy Electrotechnical Plant, the Kadamdzhayskiy Antimony Combine, the Kaindy "Kirgizkabel'" Plant, and the Przheval'skiy Electrotechnical Plant the relative share of highest quality production comprises from 70 to 98 percent of the overall production volume.

The introduction of progressive technology for the shipment and sale of goods using tare equipment is an important condition for mechanization of labor in trade. Despite the obvious advantage, this method has not yet received widespread application in the republic. The Mintorg and Kirgizpotrebsoyuz [Kirghiz Consumers Union] are not showing any initiative or persistence in this matter.

In making an initial summary of the realization of the Food Program adopted at the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary comrade M. S. Gorbachev noted that tangible results have been obtained in the past two years in terms of fulfillment of the Food Program. In 1983 the country's gross agricultural production increased by five percent as compared with the previous year. The Kirghiz SSR was also named in comrade M. S. Gorbachev's speech as being one of the republics which significantly increased gross agricultural production. Product production increased by 10 percent in our republic. The plans and socialist responsibilities for 1983 and for the three years of the five-year plan for the sale of all basic types of production to the state have been over-fulfilled. Last year we were able to significantly reduce the indebtedness of past years on gross agricultural production.

The success in fulfilling the Food Program was achieved thanks to the correct agrarian policy of the party, the implementation of decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the transition of agriculture to the path of intensification.

Nevertheless, the general state of affairs, as noted at the conference, is still not satisfactory. This is true also for agriculture in our republic.

As we have already stated repeatedly, the fact is that many farms still owe many types of products to the state.

Let us take livestock raising, for example. One of the major problems of its further development has for many years been the strengthening of the fodder base. In order to solve the problem of full provision of fodder needs, it is necessary to produce an average of no less than 28-30 centners of fodder units and up to three centners of digestible protein per head of cattle (with consideration for grazing fodder). In examining our measures for fodder production, the CPSU Central Committee presented the republic with the following task -- to procure no less than 2,300,000 tons of fodder units in this year, i.e., 14-15 centners of fodder units per head of cattle. At the same time, zones which have fallen behind intensively and which do not have enough grazing land must procure up to 17-18 centners of fodder units.

Although this is not an easy task, it can be fulfilled. For this purpose it is necessary to utilize the available reserves and obtain as much fodder as possible from each hectare of feed culture by introducing scientific achievements and foremost experience. Our primary fodder resources are the 350,000 hectares of perennial leguminous grasses. Here every hectare must yield no less than 50 centners of fodder units.

Furthermore, it is necessary to broadly introduce combined, interspersed, and after-harvest sowing of fodder cultures which make it possible to double the productivity of arable fodder producing fields.

Along with increasing fodder production, it is extremely important to introduce progressive methods for their procurement, storage and preparation for feeding. Farm workers are waiting for scientists to give them recommendations on methods of mechanized harvesting of alfalfa, beans, soy beans and other cultures with the retention of their nutrient substances. We must say honestly that in terms of solving the problems of fodders, science still has much to do, while practical application is feeling its way along.

The significant losses in the numbers of cattle due to various diseases such as brucellosis, tuberculosis, paratyphoid, hoof rot and others are cause for great concern. At the present time in the republic there are 28 farms having problems with brucellosis of cattle and 42 -- with brucellosis of sheep.

The Central Committee Plenum has the right to demand from the managers of Minsel'khoz (comrade Savitakhunov) and from the scientific-production association on animal husbandry (comrade Botbayev) that they take decisive measures for improving the sanitary conditions at the afflicted farms. The scientists of the sel'khozinstitut [agricultural institute] (comrade Akimaliyev) and the appropriate institutes of the Academy of Sciences (comrade Imanaliyev) must also not stand aside from solving problems of liquidating the diseases of cattle. At one time a bureau of the Kirkhiz Communist Party Central Committee looked into the question of the state of combatting brucellosis and supported the proposal on creating a special Brucellosis Immunochemistry Laboratory under the Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology. This laboratory would be staffed with 16 people and would be headed by Doctor of Veterinary Sciences comrade Galiyev. Three years have passed, and in this time the laboratory has still not given any significant recommendations on this problem.

Scientists and production workers are dragging their feet in implementing the measures ratified by the second Plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee on developing sheep raising. Intensive methods of breeding, maintaining and feeding sheep, of effective utilization of breeding strain resources, of increasing the fertility and maturation of the animals, and of improving the existing breeds of sheep are being developed at an extremely slow rate. Producers must already be introducing completed project developments without delay. Unfortunately, the state approach is not always manifested here.

Here is an example. For a number of years the Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology of the Academy of Sciences has been proposing the production of mineral fodder supplements for sheep which would make it possible to obtain an additional 200 grams of wool from each sheep and to increase the weight of the animal by 3 kg. Due to the absence of a material base, the institute cannot widely introduce the results of its research and uses the food supplement on a limited number of sheep, primarily in Issyk-Kul Oblast. As of last year at the recommendation of the institute, mineral fodder supplements have been produced by the Dzhahal-Abad Salt-Phosphate Briquet Plant, but only in amounts to satisfy the demands of Osh Oblast. All this has been organized outside of the Minsel'khoz, which is doing nothing to implement the widespread application of mineral fodder supplements for sheep on the farms.

Comrades, could there be any more outrageous examples of absolute lack of concern and irresponsible attitude to the assigned task than this one? Probably not. And unfortunately such facts often go unnoticed here.

One of the basic factors in the further development of agriculture under the conditions of our republic is the solution of a set of questions dealing with land reclamation, and primarily in the mountain zone where, according to the computations of specialists, there are around a million hectares of land suitable for irrigation. The development of irrigation farming in mountain and high mountain conditions is a complex matter. Here it is necessary to essentially develop a new zonal system of conducting irrigation farming for various mountain conditions.

In connection with this, the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Management, the Scientific-Research Institute of Agriculture, and the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute on Integrated Automation of Land Reclamation Systems must give serious attention to this problem and present practical recommendations. It is also necessary to expand research and accelerate the development of recommendations on improving mountain grazing lands which, with small expenditures, would make it possible to restore grasslands which are valuable fodder sources.

Furthermore, in all zones of sprinkler irrigation farming, it is necessary to introduce automated control systems for the technological processes of water distribution. The leading scientific-research institute on this matter is located in our republic. However, only five percent of our irrigation systems are automated, which is below the average for the Soviet Union. The most energetic measures for intensification of this work are needed.

A most important task is the effective application of the agronomic potential, i.e. the land and production funds and the labor and natural resources throughout the republic as a whole as well as in its individual regions. Only on this basis is it possible to implement rational specialization and concentration of agricultural production, reduction of low productivity manual labor and optimization of the technological level of production in agriculture.

Is it normal that tobacco and vegetable growing are almost entirely based on manual labor and that the level of mechanization in horticulture and viticulture is low? In the leading sector of animal husbandry, sheep raising, most of the technological processes, as in the past, are performed by the shepherd by hand. Supplying him with means of small-scale mechanization is an exceptionally important task. We are awaiting specific recommendations from scientists on these questions.

Obviously, much depends on the level of work of the Ministry of Agriculture in the solution of these important problems. At the same time, the Minsel'khoz does not provide for fulfillment of the plans for introducing achievements in science and technology and foremost experience into production. In the three years of the current five-year period, over 380 measures have not been introduced into agricultural production, and only 77 percent of the plan was fulfilled. As our investigation showed, the plans for introduction are taken only to the oblast and rayon agricultural administrations, and there they often collect dust on the shelves. And yet there is a huge apparatus within the ministry, an entire network of scientific institutions and a special Main Administration on Agricultural Science and Propaganda. May we ask, what is this administration doing? Savitakhunov?

Comrades! The current stage of communist creation firmly requires the formation of new economic thinking by our work force. This is particularly important now, when the party, as indicated by comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the All-Union Economic Conference, is persistently conducting work on improving the management and cost accounting mechanism in sectors of APK [agrarian-industrial complex]. Nevertheless, not everyone accepts economic methods of management as their tool. Such questions as the proper relationship between growth of labor productivity and wages, recovery of capital investments, capital utilization, and production quality are often overlooked. Sometimes cost accounting is used only in a formal manner and its basic principles are disrupted. Over 17 percent of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have not yet begun to introduce cost accounting. In Osh Oblast such farms comprise 40 percent. It is therefore no accident that in 1983 overexpenditures of funds in the sum of 10.8 million rubles were allowed in 695 subsections here.

Comrades! As CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko noted in his meeting with the voters, progress in our society is simply unthinkable without the rapid and continuous renovation of all sectors of the national economy on the basis of current achievements in science and technology. The realization of this task depends to a significant degree on capital construction.

In light of these requirements, let us at least briefly examine the state of affairs in capital construction in our republic.

According to the five-year plan for 1981-1985, a 13.1 percent growth in labor productivity in construction is envisioned. This includes a growth of 7.4 percent for 1981-1983. The actual figure has been a growth of 4.7 percent, or an average annual growth rate of 1.5 percent, while country-wide this indicator comprises 2.4 percent.

The plan for growth in labor productivity for 1981-1983 has not been fulfilled by almost all the construction ministries. The growth in labor productivity at state contracting organizations has accounted for only 26 percent of all growth in the amount of construction-installation work performed, while the growth in the number of workers has accounted for 74 percent. These indicators are even worse for Minstroy. Only 13.2 percent of the growth in construction-installation work performed was received from growth in labor productivity, while almost 87 percent was due to an increase in the number of workers.

We know that the chief source for growth in labor productivity is the mechanization of heavy and labor consumptive construction jobs. However, a significant volume of this work is still performed manually. At the same time, building technology is being poorly utilized. The duration of work time computed per machine comprises an average of 8-11 hours a day throughout the republic, while country-wide this figure is 10-12 hours.

In the USSR Minstroy the level of mechanization for painting work has reached 86.2 percent, while in the republic Minstroy it comprises 81.5 percent, in the Minsel'stroy -- 76.9 percent, and in the Minavtoshosdor -- 34.3 percent.

As indicated by the reporting data for 1983, the average percent of output norm fulfillment comprised 138 percent in the Minstroy, 119 percent in the Minsel'stroy, 111 percent in the Minavtoshosdor, and 124 percent in the Glavkirgizvodstroy [Main Administration for Water Resources Construction]. At the construction subdivisions of these ministries, 72 percent of the piece workers fulfill their output norms by 110-150 percent and 22 percent fulfill them by 150 percent or more. These figures are in spite of the non-fulfillment of the plan for labor productivity throughout these ministries as a whole. It is clearer than clear that the effective output norms are insufficiently substantiated in the construction organizations.

The following examples are also indicative of this fact. The output per worker per shift in the production of concrete work in Uzbekistan comprises 4.7 cubic meters. In the Russian Federation it is 4.56, and in the republic Minstroy it is only 2.48 cubic meters.

Here is another example. The output per stone mason in the Uzbek SSR comprises 2.07 cubic meters per shift, while in our republic Minstroy it is 1.57 cubic meters.

Self-propelled machines for rolled and non-rolled coverings, machines for stucco application and smoothing, and other means of mechanization should be more widely used in construction.

There is much manual labor at brick plants. Nevertheless, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry is poorly conducting their reconstruction

and technical retooling, and is not showing the necessary persistence in resolving questions of the construction of new brickmaking plants. Construction has still not begun on an automatic brickmaking plant and a shop for gypsum production, despite the fact that the decisions on the construction of these facilities were made long ago by the union government.

Ash from TETs [Heat and Power Stations] is widely used at the present time in the country's construction materials industry. However, this experience has not found widespread application in our republic, and with no substantiation. There are scientific-technical plans worked out for the application of strip-mined rock from the Tash-Kumyrskiy coal deposits for the production of brick. However, the application has still not been implemented.

There is certain experience in the republic on manufacturing vibration brick blocks and their use in residential housing construction. Vibration brick blocks were used to build a multi-apartment residential building in the city of Frunze and 20 duplex houses in rural areas. However, Minpromstroyaterial has been disrupting the output of vibration brick blocks for a number of years now. This hinders the increase in labor productivity in building of brick houses by other ministries.

Comrades! Every year the republic's national economy expends over 766 million rubles on cargo shipment and maintenance of transport vehicles. Therefore, increasing the effectiveness of operation and reducing the expenditure of transport are one of the cardinal tasks in our economy.

In connection with this, the resolution of such questions as the creation of a rational motor pool structure, the expansion of centralized shipments, the reduction of non-productive runs and idle times by motor transport, and the increase in shift application of its operation take on particular importance. In our republic, the highest portion of manual labor goes for cargo handling operations. The academic institute on economics and specialists from the motor transport departments of the polytechnical institute could be of great assistance to transport organizations in this matter. Scientists should also not overlook such questions as the development of the highway network, development of recommendations for road surfacing installation, replacement of petroleum bitumens with local binding agent materials, etc.

Great significance in solving social and economic questions is given to communications. They are developing at a good rate in recent years, with achievements in science and technology being introduced here in a goal-oriented manner. On the basis of introduction of satellite communications apparatus and the development of high mountain top television and radio complexes, our republic occupies a leading place in the country in terms of providing the population with multi-program television, including color programming. The improvement of means of communication is having a fruitful effect on all the sectors of the national economy, and this work must be persistently continued.

Comrades! In solving the problems of the present day, we must give maximum attention to prospective questions of the development of the national economy.

We are speaking primarily of the development of scientific bases and means of comprehensive economic and social development of the republic with its simultaneous increased specialization in the scope of the country's national economy, of the comprehensive and rational mastery of the richest natural raw material and mineral resources. The state balance takes into account our great reserves of non-ferrous, rare and precious metals, coal, petroleum and gas, natural facing stone, fresh underground and thermal-mineral waters. The scientists of institutes on physics and mechanics of ores, chemistry, and economics of the republic's Academy of Sciences must help in involving these in production.

We might add that two years ago this question was discussed at a general meeting of the republic's Academy, but as yet there have been no results in terms of practical return.

A most important national economic task is the development and improvement of the fuel-energy complex. Its structure does not fully meet the needs of the republic's national economy and does not correspond to the available resources. As a result, we must import coal, gas and residual oil. We lag significantly behind all-union indicators in terms of the per capita production and consumption of electrical energy.

Basic directions have been developed within the republic for the development of the fuel-energy complex of the Kirghiz SSR for the years 1986-2000. In accordance with this program, the portion of electrical energy in the overall consumption of energy resources must be more than doubled and brought up to 18.8 billion kilowatt-hours, which will practically ensure the full electrification of sectors of material production and the non-productive sphere.

The development of the republic's energy potential must be based primarily on accelerating the construction of the power station on the Naryn River. The development of the hydroenergetic capacities of this river will increase the reliability of the republic's electrical energy supply and will significantly increase the supply of electrical energy to the fraternal republics. A no less important task is the problem of developing the hydraulic power resources of small rivers which also hold a significant hydroenergetic potential. The solution of these problems presents scientists with a multitude of questions. However, this promising direction in science is not even represented within the make-up of our Academy.

The coal industry occupies a special place in the fuel-energy balance of the Kirghiz SSR. The mining of coal in the republic has diminished for a number of reasons. Every year up to 2.5 million tons of Karaganda and Kuzbass coal are brought into the republic, and disruptions in the supply of the national economy and the population with fuel are not a rare occurrence.

We have all the necessary capacities to significantly increase coal mining. Over 40 coal deposits have been surveyed whose balance reserves comprise 2.2 billion tons, including 230 million tons suitable for mining by the progressive open-pit method. According to the computations of specialists, the amount of coal mined in the republic may very soon be brought up to 6-7 million tons per year.

There is an institute in the Academy of Sciences which is called upon to deal with these problems. However, they still remain outside the scope of scientists. The Academy of Sciences and the Frunze Polytechnical Institute (comrade Zhuravlev) must significantly accelerate their scientific research in this direction.

The USSR Minugleprom [Ministry of the Coal Industry] is unfortunately not really involved in the development of coal enterprises in the republic. The Ministry does not allocate sufficient funds for the construction of new mine shafts and excavations, for the replenishment of depleted capacities, or for their equipment with modern highly productive technology. The republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan [State Planning Committee], the Osh party obkom [oblast committee] and the oblispolkom [oblast executive committee] must show greater persistence in these matters.

Within the all-union division of labor, our republic fulfills important tasks on the development of the electronics, electrotechnical industries, instrument building and agricultural machine building. Consequently, the products developed and produced in these sectors must be truly first-rate in their technical-economic parameters.

Analysis has shown that in a number of the most important indicators many of our machines and instruments are still inferior to the best world samples and cannot compete. The basic reason for this is the fact that their design and production technology often include such technical decisions which do not meet not only the requirements of the future, but even of the present.

We are waiting for science to give us the development of principally new scientific-technical, organizational, design and technological decisions which would make it possible for us to manufacture production which is most advanced in a technical sense, and which would make it possible to significantly accelerate the growth in labor productivity.

The scientific-production associations have proved themselves to be an effective organizational form of integrating science and production. The operational experience of the best of these, which function in the major industrial centers of the country, shows that here scientific achievements and technical developments are introduced more quickly than under ordinary conditions and that sectorial and inter-sectorial problems are resolved more successfully. Nevertheless, not a single scientific-production association has yet been created on the basis of the republic's industrial enterprises and scientific subdivisions.

Other forms of integrating science and production, such as for example the creation of problem-solving laboratories and scientific-research institutions at major enterprises, have also not become widespread in the republic. For a number of years, individual institutes of the Academy of Sciences have been expanding their cooperation with the republic's enterprises. Such work is being conducted most productively at the Construction and Road Machine Plant, in the Geology Administration, and at the Kirkhiz Mining-Metallurgical Combine. As a result of efforts by scientists, the groundwork for future scientific-production collectives has been laid here. However, persistent proposals for

the creation of scientific-production laboratories on this basis find no support on the part of the economic managers.

At the current stage we cannot expect to achieve success in solving socio-economic problems without increasing the level of management of scientific-technical progress. This is our greatest "bottleneck".

The republic has a sufficiently broad network of management organs which are called upon to implement direct management of scientific-technical progress in the national economy. It is comprised of the Planning, New Technology, Science and Material Resources Section of the Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs, the Gosplan Science and Technology Section, the Academy of Sciences Presidium, the Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education], and administrations and scientific-technical councils of the ministries and departments. However, they do not comprise a unified integral organism. They concern themselves only with current questions and do not resolve the cardinal problems of scientific-technical progress.

The Council of Ministers should study the experience of the Ukraine, Belorussia and other fraternal republics and to creatively utilize this experience as applied to our conditions.

The effectiveness of a scientific search depends in great part on the proper coordination of scientific-research work. The outlays in this sphere, which are still allowed in our republic, lead to multiple topics, duplication of effort, dispersion of scientific efforts and unsubstantiated expenditures of material and monetary funds.

We believe the time has come to create a unified state organ for management of scientific-technical progress. At one time we had a republic committee for coordinating scientific-research work.

There is one other important aspect in the activity of scientists, which is associated with bringing a scientific concept to the state of machine prototypes, technological processes or new materials suitable for introduction. We are speaking of an experimental base for scientific-research institutions, without which any serious applied research is impossible.

New test sites, experimental and test points, stations, bases and entire managements are being developed and built in the republic. However, the expansion of the scope of research, particularly applied research, requires significantly more energetic efforts in this direction on the part of the ministries and departments as well as on the part of the enterprises.

Obviously, the experimental base will yield a return only when there is something to test. Yet it is no secret that we still have laboratories of academic and sectorial institutes and VUZ departments which have not proposed anything new for introduction into the national economy in a long time and which do not bear any responsibility for this. The Academy of Sciences Presidium, the Minsel'khoz, the Minvuz, and the managers of sectorial scientific-research institutions must perform an in-depth analysis of the work of each laboratory

and take the necessary measures for increasing the effectiveness and practical significance of their work.

The Council of Ministers and Gosplan, as well as the Central Committee sectorial departments should also thoroughly investigate how our enterprise economic management specialists attract scientists, how they interact with them in the development of new products, technological processes and technical means, and in what measure they rely on the achievements of science for purposes of improving the organization of production, increasing its effectiveness and improving work quality.

This is necessary because there are still managers who do not understand the role of science in socio-economic development and have an irresponsible attitude toward the introduction of the practical recommendations of scientists. This serious reproach should be addressed primarily to the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry (comrade Bezsmertnyy), which to this day has not introduced the development of the Institute of Automatics on the mining and processing of natural stone, and the Institute of Geology on the mining and processing of construction gypsum; to the Ministry of the Food Industry (comrade Ryspayev), which does not want to introduce the developments by the Institute of Organic Chemistry for processing tobacco by-products to obtain citric, malic, and pectic acid, carotene and nicotine from them; to the Ministry of Construction (comrade Isanov) -- the developments of the Institute of Automatics for the introduction of new means of mechanization in construction work.

There are a number of important problems associated with the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in agriculture. The fact is that, in accordance with the resolution by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the Kirghiz SSR specializes in increasing the production of aromatic tobacco and alfalfa seeds. In 1984 we must sell the state 65,000 tons of tobacco and deliver over 5,500 tons of alfalfa seeds to the all-union fund. In the future these volumes of sale will increase significantly. However, there are still many unsolved and unstudied problems in the production of these cultures. In connection with this, there is a persistent need to organize scientific-production associations on tobacco based on a zonal test station and two or three tobacco growing farms, and on alfalfa -- on the basis of the corresponding sections of institutes on fodder, farming, and two or three farms which grow alfalfa seeds.

Another important question has long been coming to a head, which is associated with the development of sheep raising. By the number of sheep and its lamb and wool production, the republic occupies third place in the country. However, by the concentration of sheep per unit of arable land it occupies one of the leading places in the world. However, much is still being done in the old way in managing sheep farming, and it is being shifted very slowly over to industrial technology. The Institute of Mountain Sheep Raising, which was created within a scientific-production association on livestock farming, has played an important role in the solution of this problem. There is also a need to create a veterinary institute within this association. Everyone knows that Kirghizstan is one of the major livestock raising regions of the country. Our livestock numbers in terms of sheep reach 25 million head in the summer

period. Unfortunately, the level of veterinary service to animal husbandry is very low, as a result of which hundreds of thousands of various types of livestock are lost each year due to disease.

We also have one other pressing problem. The irrigated pasture lands in the republic comprise over one million hectares and yield over 90 percent of pastureland production and over 50 percent of all types of fodder for animal husbandry. The prospects for increasing the areas of irrigated lands, particularly in the mountain regions, are very great. At the same time, the rivers of Kirghizstan also feed the fields of neighboring fraternal republics. The specifics and extensive zonality of our mountain republic require the implementation of in-depth scientific research in the sphere of irrigation. This is associated with the development of irrigation conditions, the study of processes of formation and channel draining losses, the evaluation of potential volumes of water resources, as well as with the development of recommendations for their rational and comprehensive utilization. However, there is no scientific institution in the republic which would be engaged in the study and development of these exceptionally important problems. The need therefore arises to organize a republic sectorial scientific-research institute on water management problems.

We ask the USSR State Committee on Science and Technology to examine these vitally important problems for us.

The role of the republic Gosplan must be increased in planning scientific developments and in introducing achievements in scientific-technical progress into the national economy. The Gosplan must set high requirements for the ministries and departments for quality development of such plans and current importance of the measures slated for introduction. We can no longer reconcile ourselves to the fact that each year in the republic a significant number of planned measures having great national economic significance remain unfulfilled.

The Gosplan must take a more principled approach to the formulation of plans for new technology and implement greater control over the course of fulfillment of adopted plans. It must give specific proposals to the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers on eliminating the present shortcomings.

An institute of scientific-technical information and propaganda has been created under the Gosplan. Nevertheless, we have practically no reliable way of discouraging obsolete scientific and experimental-design developments. The institute must give information not only on innovations in science and technology, but it must also know that developments production or some sector of the republic's national economy needs. The institute must also implement systematic control over the application of specific scientific-technical achievements and the promulgation of foremost experience, as well as determine the effectiveness of the measures which have been taken.

Comrades! Practical experience has shown that the greatest effect in the application of the latest achievements in science, technology and foremost experience

is achieved wherever the party committees direct the cooperation of scientists and manufacturers in a matter-of-fact way.

However, the level of party management over the introduction of achievements in science and technology into production is still extremely insufficient.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and the soviet organs must actively work to attract scientists to the solution of regionally important national economic problems. They must utilize such forms of cooperation as creative agreements of scientific institutions with oblasts, rayons and cities.

The party organizations must intensify educational work among the technical intelligentsia. They must hear reports by managers and specialists more often and implement control to see that certification of engineering-technical workers is performed on time and at the required level. This will make it possible to more fully expose the strong and weak points of specialists and to stimulate their growth.

In some places engineers have become office clerks, gatherers of needed and unneeded information, compilers and composers of papers, suppliers and executors of other responsibilities which often do not require an engineering education. This dampens the ardor of the work force and reduces their responsibility for the assigned work sector.

There are presently around 5,000 communists working in the scientific institutions and VUZes in the republic. It is important for the party committees to constantly concern themselves with the proper placement of these workers in decisive sectors, to improve the selection and training of the scientific work force, and to increase responsibility for the assigned task.

Evidently the time has come to critically evaluate their activity and in conjunction with the ministries, departments and their organs to conduct qualification certification of this category of workers on site. The time and order of certification must be determined by the republic's Council of Ministers.

In accordance with the directives of the CPSU Central Committee, the tasks stemming from the resolution by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "On Measures for Accelerating Scientific-Technical Progress in the National Economy" must be examined at the plenums of oblast, city and rayon party committees, in the primary party organizations, in the labor collectives of associations, enterprises and organizations, in scientific-research institutions and in VUZes.

For purposes of further strengthening party influence on this important sector, it is necessary to increase the level of work by the Council on Furthering Scientific-Technical Progress under the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, as well as the work of councils under party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

Comrades! Specific measures for acceleration of scientific-technical progress not only on the whole in sectors of the republic's national economy, but also by individual enterprise have been presented for consideration by the Central

Committee Plenum. They have been worked out by Gosplan with the participation of sections of the Central Committee, the Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments. First each labor collective defined its own specific measures, which was reflected in the appendix to the resolution by the Central Committee Plenum. The introduction times and specific executors were indicated, which will make it possible to implement more effective control.

Fulfillment of the planned measures will make it possible to exceed the assigned tasks for the 11th Five-Year Period on production of national income by more than 400 million rubles, the volumes of capital investments -- by 200 million rubles, and construction-installation work -- by 76 million rubles. The growth rates of the national income comprise 121.2 percent as compared with 119.2 percent according to the five-year plan. The manufacture of industrial production will increase by 21.4 percent, of agriculture -- by nine percent, and the volumes of capital investments and construction-installation work will increase by 14 percent.

Labor productivity in industry will increase by 8.8 percent, in construction -- by 8.7 percent, and in agriculture -- by 11.4 percent. Labor productivity will account for over 80 percent of the growth in the national income, almost 90 percent in the growth of industrial production, over 60 percent of the growth in construction-installation work, and all the growth in agricultural production.

The introduction of progressive technology and technological processes will make it possible to ensure the more effective application of raw materials and material resources, as well as a significant reduction in all types of losses in the national economy.

The relative share of products bearing the state Seal of Quality in the overall volume of production subject to certification is to increase from 43.1 percent in 1983 to 47 percent in 1986.

All this will ultimately make it possible to strengthen the republic's economy, to increase its input into the all-union division of labor and into the country's national economic complex, and to ensure precise and uninterrupted fulfillment of tasks for the delivery of equipment, raw goods and materials to other economic regions of the Soviet Union. We consider this to be our primary international and patriotic duty. The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau will unceasingly increase the responsibility of managers of ministries, departments and enterprises for ensuring contract deliveries and will view non-fulfillment of this indicator as a serious breach of plan and state discipline. It will decisively suppress the slightest efforts at a narrow departmental, localized approach to the filling of orders primarily for "one's own" department at the expense of the concluded agreements. Such inadmissible facts will be given sharp party evaluation.

The provision of these measures must become the pivotal point of all work on accelerating scientific-technical progress and introduction of the achievements of science, technology and foremost experience into production. On this sector we must concentrate the efforts of labor collectives, scientific institutions, party, soviet, professional union, komsomol and economic management organs.

Specific means for the organizational-political provision of questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress and introducing achievements in science, technology and foremost experience into production are isolated as a special set of measures.

Comrades! I would once again like to direct your attention to the fact that we can no longer use old outdated methods to manage the economy of the republic. Life requires something else -- a radical improvement in work methods. The CPSU Central Committee and the secretary general of our party's Central Committee, comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko direct us toward this end.

We must spare no effort or energy in the extensive work on radically restructuring all of production and in changing the economic thinking of the workers. This is the will of time. This is our party duty.

Let me assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, comrade Chernenko, personally of the fact that the communists and workers of the republic will do everything possible for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan. They will increase their contribution to strengthening the economic and national defensive greatness of our socialist Homeland. (Prolonged applause).

12322
CSO: 1830/427

REGIONAL

TAJIK CP CC BURO DISCUSSES CHERNENKO ELECTION SPEECH

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 Mar 84 p 1

[Report: "In the Buro of the Tajik CP Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular session the buro of the Tajik CP Central Committee examined top-priority political-organizational and propaganda measures in connection with the speech of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at his meeting with the voters of the Kuybishev Election District in Moscow. The Party committees and soviet, trade-union, Komsomol and economic-management agencies have been instructed to launch extensive organizational and mass political work to accomplish the great and important tasks that stem from the positions contained in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech, and to fulfill the plans and socialist commitments of the fourth year and the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The buro discussed the results of the elections to the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet that were held on 4 March 1984. It was noted that the preparation and holding of the elections in the republic took place in an atmosphere of Soviet people's high political and labor activeness and monolithic solidarity around the Communist Party and its Central Committee. They played an important role in mobilizing the working people to accomplish the tasks set by the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee's subsequent plenums, and they fostered the development of the masses' initiative in managing the affairs of the state and society and the improvement of the work of the soviets of people's deputies.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have been instructed to generalize the positive experience of the work that was done in preparing for the elections and to adopt specific measures to accomplish the tasks set by the party in the course of the election campaign and the meetings that candidates for deputy held with voters. Special attention must be given to improving production efficiency, organization and discipline, developing the working people's initiative, and satisfying their material and spiritual needs and citizens' suggestions and criticisms, and steps must be taken to see to it that work in carrying them out is done publicly and produces practical results.

At the meeting of the buro of the Tajik CP Central Committee, measures were considered to further improve the work of rayon and city newspapers. The attention of editorial staffs was directed to the enhancement of their role in broadly elucidating the work done by labor collectives in accomplishing key economic, sociopolitical and upbringing tasks set by the party. It was recommended that they disclose in depth the primary party organizations' forms and methods of organizational and ideological upbringing work, and that they broadly and comprehensively elucidate the course of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and commitments, and the movement for the above-plan improvement of labor productivity and reduction in the unit-cost of output and the improvement of output quality. They were instructed to strengthen editorial staffs' ties with readers and the worker-peasant correspondents' aktiv, and to pay careful attention to the working people's suggestions and critical remarks.

The buro of the Tajik CP Central Committee also examined certain other questions connected with economic and cultural construction in the republic.

8756
CSO: 1830/428

REGIONAL

UZBEK LABOR RESEARCH INSTITUTE DIRECTOR ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by A. Abduganiyev, director of the Uzbek branch of NII Labor, doctor of economic sciences, professor, and A. Murtalov, department director, candidate of economic sciences, docent, in the column "In the Course of the December Central Committee CPSU Plenum": "What is Behind the Percentage? On the Potential for Growth, of Labor Productivity and Lowering of Production Cost"; passages in all caps were in boldface in the source.]

[Text] Production cost of output and labor productivity are the most important indicators of the productive activity of enterprises. They characterize the end results of labor and are closely interconnected. The higher the productivity of labor, the lower the cost of production and the more effective the operation of the enterprise.

INCREASING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY ON THE REPUBLIC SCALE BY ONLY ONE PERCENT GIVES AN INCREMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BY ALMOST 170 MILLION RUBLES. THIS IS EQUIVALENT TO A SUPPLEMENTARY OUTPUT OF OVER 400 MILLION KILLOWATT HOURS OF ELECTRIC POWER, AN OUTPUT OF ALMOST 2 MILLION RUBLES WORTH OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINES INCLUDING OVER 200 TRACTORS, ABOUT 300 SQUARE METERS OF COTTON AND OVER ONE MILLION SQUARE METERS OF SILK FABRIC, 800 REFRIGERATORS, 500,000 PAIRS OF HOSIERY, 15,000 TONS OF MINERAL FERTILIZERS, AND SO ON.

THE LOWERING OF PRODUCTION COST OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BY HALF A PERCENT IN ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE UZBEK SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WILL RESULT IN SAVINGS OF APPROXIMATELY 60 MILLION RUBLES.

How, then, are these indicators reflected in the republic? An analysis of attained rates and the level of labor productivity does not provide a basis for optimism.

In industry, by virtue of the growth of this indicator, production increased by 56 percent in 1981, by 36.8 percent in 1982, and by 49 percent in 1983 instead of the 80-85 percent projected in the five-year plan. Labor productivity itself in these years grew by 3.2, 1, and 2.4 percent, respectively, which in recalculation for the five-year plan results in only 11 percent instead of the 23 percent projected by the plan. This means that to fulfill the five-year plan for the growth in volume of production output in republic industry, thousands of new workers must be added each year.

Why has such a situation evolved?

The deciding condition for raising the effectiveness of national production is scientific-technical progress. First of all it is necessary to create and introduce advanced machines, machinery and technology.

In the republic in 1983, about 640 scientific-technological measures were introduced. Introduction of automatic manipulators with programmed controls, balanced manipulators, equipment for plasmic processing of materials, and so on has been continued.

At the same time the annual state plan for developing science and technology according to number of tasks was fulfilled by 84 percent and for volume of introduction, by 89 percent. Out of 68 ministries and departments only 24 coped with the plan in its complete volume.

Out of 176 targeted, comprehensive programs and programs for solving scientific-technical problems, only 144 assignments were completed. Assignments for the production of cement using low temperature technology, the reprocessing of zinc cakes by hydrometallurgical method, introduction of progressive sawing gins and linters, and so on remained unfulfilled.

All this led to the fact that the number of workers engaged in manual labor was reduced more slowly than had been projected.

Today at republic industrial enterprises 50 percent of the personnel is engaged in manual labor.

Its share is especially high at the Tashkent experimental-mechanical plant for repair of computer equipment--92.2 percent, at the Etalon plant--86.2 percent, and at the Promsvyaz' plant--70.5 percent.

The basic reasons for the slow reduction of the number of workers engaged in manual labor in industry are the low rates of mechanization and automation of production processes. The practice of a "discriminatory" attitude toward mechanization of ancillary production has not yet been overcome. Thus 80 percent of the capital is directed toward mechanization of basic production; because of this the ratio of workers engaged in manual labor in ancillary production is 1.5-2 times higher than in basic production.

Problems of reducing the share of manual labor in basic and ancillary productions in future years should play the main role in technical politics of republic enterprises.

The problem of efficient utilization of the labor force is very closely connected to the problem of efficient utilization of work time.

RESEARCH BY THE UZBEK BRANCH OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LABOR OF THE USSR STATE LABOR COMMITTEE HAS ESTABLISHED THAT BECAUSE OF THE UNSATISFACTORY UTILIZATION OF WORKERS' TIME, ITS INTRA-SHIFT AND FULL DAY LOSSES TO THE REPUBLIC'S ECONOMY, ADDS UP TO A MATERIAL LOSS OF THE SUM OF 120-150 MILLION RUBLES ANNUALLY.

A MOST INDICATIVE FIGURE: EACH UNUTILIZED MINUTE IN THE REPUBLIC'S INDUSTRY MEANS A LOSS OF 120,000 RUBLES OF GROSS PRODUCTION.

The strict demands for discipline are first of all conditioned by the continual complication of the character of public production, its growth in size, the introduction of a new system of industrial administration. Comprehensive mechanization and automation, introduction of scientific and technical achievements alleviate the labor of workers, but at the same time create conditions in which the results of the work of the entire collective depend upon each participant. One undisciplined person can lead to disruption of the entire production cycle. The discipline of each worker is transformed by its character into collective discipline.

Not everywhere, however, is the collective struggle to raise labor discipline achieving its goal. Especially troubling are the situations at the Tashkent Shoe Factory No. 2, at the plant for synthetic detergents, and at the combine for grain products where during the first six months of the past year every second person took unauthorized leave from work; at the Tashkent Textile Combine the figure was every fifth person.

The enterprises have still not improved the record of tardiness, early departures from work, and so on. The reports usually reflect only payable losses of working time, whereas intra-shift idling of workers and also short (several minutes) losses of working time brought about by organizational-technical malfunctioning are not recorded.

Many enterprises try to compensate for these losses by the organization of overtime work, which is one of the reasons for violating the economic law of the rapid growth of labor productivity, since each hour of overtime work costs a great deal more.

This situation cannot be tolerated. One must make stricter demands upon managers practicing similar work methods.

An important role in the further growth of labor productivity is played by its scientific organization which provides for systematic improvement in the norm setting of labor.

In 1983 the ratio of technically valid norms was brought to nearly 80 percent. Still, as before, the experimental statistical norms for labor are widely used. Today the labor of 20 percent of piece workers are paid according to these norms.

At many enterprises the basic principles of reviewing labor norms are violated, and the change of old norms by new, more progressive ones is ill-timed.

Such a situation occurred, for example, at the Tashkent and Sergeliyskiy furniture production associations where the installation of new, highly efficient veneering lines was accompanied by the introduction of relaxed output norms which were constantly doubled.

It is clear that such an approach is impermissible. The norm should reflect objectively the labor input of each worker.

Collective forms of labor organization and incentive promote an increase in labor productivity growth rates. During past years an increasingly greater development was recorded at a new type of brigade--complex and multiple, working on a unified contract with payment for the end results.

An analysis of the work of over 1,000 brigades, conducted by the USSR State Committee of Labor, showed that the improvement in their qualifications has accelerated greatly and the intra-shift working time loss has decreased to one-half the previous level.

In Uzbek industry, a great deal is being done for the large scale introduction and dissemination of advanced production experience and development of competition. In this project, about four million people are participating, including over one million shock workers of communist labor. Over 350 enterprises, over 11,000 shops and 35,000 brigades were awarded the title of Communist Labor Collective.

However great opportunities for socialist competition have not been fully realized because of a series of shortcomings in its organization.

Take as an example, working out and adopting socialist obligations. Practice has shown moreover, that actual possibilities of labor collectives are not always taken into account. Thus, socialist obligations adopted by several services and shops of the Tashkent Textile Combine are overfulfilled from quarter to quarter, from year to year, while other services and shops in the combine constantly fall short.

Here it is necessary to eradicate all manifestation of formalism. At a number of Tashkent enterprises (in associations imeni V. P. Chkalov, Tashkent Traktornyy Zavod and others) public defense of individual and collective obligations is practiced. This guarantees: wide publicity, public control of demandingness of obligations, further development of democratic principles in the organization of competition, and so on.

Industry in the republic has also other reserves, the realization of which allows for successful fulfilling of obligations adopted for 1984, the jubilee year, including success in above-plan increase of labor productivity no less than by one percent and lowering production costs by half a percent.

12484

CSO: 1830/334

REGIONAL

CURRENT STATE OF ARTS IN LITHUANIA CRITICIZED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 22 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by L. Shepetis, secretary, Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee in the column "Soviet Culture": "The Artist and Improving a Person"]

[Text] The people's spiritual life is a vast field--rich and fertile--in which each artist works. It is inseparable from the economic base. When developing society's economy and improving people's living conditions, the party does everything for their ideological-moral improvement.

In his speech to the voters, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary, CPSU Central Committee, stated: "It is clear that we cannot cope with the tasks of improving mature socialism without major work on people's spiritual development and their socialist education."

Today we have the grounds for a most particular evaluation of the role of each creative union, each cultural institution, and each artist in accomplishing this most important task.

Much is being done in Soviet Lithuania to create the material basis for developing education and culture, health care, and municipal services. I will cite just a few figures. The housing construction program has been met 111 percent for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan; the plan for building general education schools and hospitals has been met 107 percent; and 102 percent, respectively. Much has also been done to improve cultural and personal services for people, especially in rural areas.

The Lithuanian SSR State Academic Drama Theater is operating in a new building whose builders became USSR State Prize winners; the Youth Theater also moved into a new place. The Shyauliyay Drama Theater has been renovated; and the renovation is being completed of the Kaunas Musical Theater, which I have heard will receive the most beautiful theater building in the republic. The Klaypeda Drama Theater building is being thoroughly renovated. A plan is being prepared for the renovation of the Russian Drama Theater. Recently new buildings have been completed for the Art Institute, the Photographic Art Society, artist studios in Vilnius, and an apartment house for writers.

In recent years, the modern buildings of palaces of culture have beautified Kupishkis, Pasvalis, Simnas, Yurbarkas, and Rokiskis...One could go on with the list of such new homes.

It is known what a large role art plays in the struggle to raise workers' consciousness and activity and how great is the artist's responsibility to the people. Many Soviet Lithuanian works of literature and art vividly, talentedly, and passionately affirm the noble communist ideals. The work of the distinguished writer Yuožas Baltušis, chairman of the republic Committee for the Defense of Peace, deserves high praise. The creative and public work of poets Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Al'fonsas Maldonis and Eduardas Mezhelaitis, composer Vitautas Laurušas, singer Virgilijus Noreika and many others has received recognition. They help the party accomplish important tasks by both their creative work and all of their public work and their active and passionate publicistic work. It would be very useful for the leaders of all creative workers unions and art institutions and also well-known masters to become participants in our unified political days. Why would an artist on this day not call on republic labor collectives, factories, and kolchozes and talk candidly with the people about urgent political topics? An artist's popularity among the people would make his address especially effective.

Let us recall what importance the leading Soviet artistic intelligentsia's publicistic addresses in the press, on the radio, and later on television had in the first postwar years. Frankly speaking, these opportunities are not being used enough at the present time. The movement approved by all the people for a high degree of organization and conscious discipline would be strengthened even more actively if the education of respect and love toward labor would become the practical task of figures of literature and art. Today we have more than enough "chamber" memoirists, but we need large-scale and timely works.

If the militant past is spoken about--and ours is very rich and should be spoken about--then we favor an active, mobilizing memory, which is an important guarantee of the people's vigor for today and tomorrow. We rightfully mark the major events of past culture not just on the scale of the republic but also on the scale of the country and even of the world scene. We celebrate this year's anniversary dates: the memorial days of S. Neris and L. Gira. However, when evaluating the prominent representatives of the culture of the past and publicizing their creative work, it is necessary to observe strictness of selection from scientific class positions in evaluating historical facts. It is necessary to be more precise and consistent in history so as not to mislead contemporaries and not to give the emigrant press grounds to savor the role of some reactionary figures of the past, exaggerating their social meaning and influence on contemporary culture.

The cultural figures' memoirs about the Great Patriotic War and the postwar reconstruction feat of the Soviet people are the richest material. We have such works, but there are still too few of them. To evoke a good memory in the people, various methods are necessary, including in the form of broad public discussions about the contemporary novel, poetry, and their forms.

But it is important that minor questions do not occupy their epicenter. The true values by which great and genuine art lives must be the basis of any discussion. And, of course, it is necessary to stand firmly on the positions of Marxist-Leninist aesthetics in any theoretical debate. High ideological content, class meaning, moral nobility, and true beauty are always the main criteria for our evaluation of works of art.

The active social involvement of the contemporary Lithuanian novel, its inclination toward an urgent subject, and the writers' striving not just to observe and record but also to analyze life's occurrences and to exert a definite positive influence on them deserves unquestionable approval. And yet in some cases only the tendency to criticize some irregularities and negative occurrences in life is being presented as a work's social position. Of course these occurrences exist. And it is necessary to criticize them. However, this is still not the main quality of an artist's social involvement. The point is not to constantly proclaim the absence of a positive hero in a book, on the stage, and on the screen by "pointing a finger." However, one cannot do without an artist's clear ideological position and the party spirit and optimism of an author's thoughts.

Our literary critics unanimously maintain that an abundance of vividly crystallized creative individualities have appeared in today's Lithuanian poetry. The poets turn to a human being's philosophical problems. Such shifts of substance naturally condition the form's metamorphosis. But there are also dangers here. Primarily the tie between some of them and the reader has begun to weaken and break down in recent years. The instances of "sealing off" in poetry alarm us. And literary criticism must become more active and purposeful from this standpoint. It is possible that criticism in recent years has given too much of its strength to researching refined poetical forms, forgetting about the main thing: the active ideological-communicative functions and potentials of poetry.

The development of Lithuanian dramaturgy has a close interrelationship with the life of the national theater, and it is not enough to have chance and occasional contacts between the theater and playwrights here. Both the republic Ministry of Culture and the Writers Union should adopt thought-out, purposeful regular organizational measures so that theaters would be more interested in national dramaturgy and playwrights would respond more sensitively to the needs of today's theater and the urgent problems of contemporary life. International ties of theaters and cooperation between masters of the stage and writers and workers of the theaters of fraternal republics must become still more systematic and interesting, truly innovative. Our theaters' performances in Moscow contribute greatly to this.

Lithuanian films today are undergoing a complex period in their development. The process of searches and renewal of themes and their artistic solutions is going on. Works such as "The Fact," "The Horse Thief's Daughter," "Flight Across the Atlantic," and "Summer Ends in Autumn" made with original scripts are noted throughout the country. The audience's attention is rightfully attracted to "Rich Man, Poor Man," which was made according to an order of Central Television. The achievements of Lithuanian documentary makers are also significant.

However, it must be stated with regret that for both the large screen and the television screen, Lithuanian motion picture makers lately have not created significant works on a contemporary topic. There are not vivid films presenting important social and moral problems. Almost nothing has been made for children.

The complicated relations built on mutual distrust between motion picture studios and the Union of Writers and the frequent conflicts between studios and script writers are alarming. After all, this hinders the work because an acute shortage of scripts of a high ideological and artistic level is felt.

In fine arts, mainly in painting, a new stylistic trend that could be conditionally called "story metaphorism" is being observed more distinctly. Situations and details of life saturated with a subject full of emotion and thought-out by the artist take on a generalized meaning on many canvases, especially of young artists. This trend is obviously promising and fruitful in general. It is important only that the multifacetedness and complexity of the subject and the composition not hinder the audience's aesthetic perception or, on the other hand, that the painting not be narrowed to earthbound domesticity.

It can also be said that there is a great revival in the area of the musical genre. However, we are clearly lacking works on a contemporary theme. Not every new national opera, ballet, and operetta finds a creatively thought-out and intensive stage solution. In the Composers Union, they take pride in the present "renaissance" of symphonic and chamber music. That is good. However as before, not enough attention is paid to mass genres that have an especially great influence on people's taste and morals. So far they merely talk a great deal about the shortage of songs, pieces for brass bands and rural choirs, and variety music, but there is no serious progress. There are only a few composers in the republic who always work in the "light genre." Their works, of course, do not meet the demands of hundreds of variety collectives. Ensemble directors write music themselves; however, at times it is in poor taste or else of inferior quality.

The awarding of the title of People's Artist of the Lithuanian SSR to composer A. Raudonikis illustrates how the true masters of this genre are valued. But we must, of course, give more encouragement to both authors and performers of this genre, of course combining support with lofty and competent daily strictness. One cannot tolerate it when bad taste passes from the stage to the people and alien traditions invade.

The CPSU Central Committee's decree "Work With Creative Young People" focused party attention on this problem. Youth sections appeared in the writers, artists, composers, architects, and journalists unions. The theatrical, photographic art, folk art, and film fan societies have worked a great deal in this direction. Young people are drawn into the work of various editorial boards. But after all, happiness does not lie in figures or lists. The point is the effectiveness of the influence on young people and the urgent and principled approach to it. Is each young artist capable

revealing the spiritual aspect of our contemporary, his ethical richness, and his political direction?

The tendency of creative unions and societies to accept new members too easily is noticeable (and alarming). This especially applies to the Union of Artists and the Society of Folk Art. The number of their members does not always correspond to the creative effect. The leaders of creative unions and our best masters themselves should influence young people's creative work, educate them, and help get rid of such occurrences as pushing aside life's problems or faddishness and contributing to formalism and showiness. An especially important role here belongs to the primary part organizations of the creative unions, cultural institutions, all artistic collectives, and organs of the press.

A communist's main responsibility in the area of art is not just to work well and creatively but also to encourage the civic involvement of his colleagues, especially young people, and to cultivate their development of responsibility to society and the desire to make a valuable contribution to the storehouse of the spiritual life of the people. The communist artists are the political nucleus of each creative workers collective, its leading force, and its vanguard.

It is known what an important role that Marxist-Leninist criticism--active, sensitive, thoughtful, principled, exacting, and intolerant of any manifestations of alien ideology and aesthetics--plays in the formation of a creative personality. Such criticism as would persuasively and objectively analyze the entire current creative process and especially the artist's connection with life. It must be stated frankly that we are still very lacking in such criticism.

It is easy to criticize a work; it is even easier to overpraise it. But to analyze its social and aesthetic value, to reveal the main ideological-artistic core, to warn the artist against harmful tendencies while they are still just embryonic, and to explain what the danger is in them--all of this requires of the critic conviction, professionalism, and talent. While our criticism, it appears, still wastes much effort fighting "windmills" or even worse, it extols some whiner and complicated cynic, proclaiming him a hero, while it is hard to find a real positive hero in the creative practice of some artists.

The 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that to live by the people's interests, to share joy and sorrow with them, to affirm the truth of life and our humanistic ideals, to be an active participant in building communism--that is the true people's character and genuine party character of art. There is no doubt that Soviet Lithuanian masters of art and cultural figures are our national unit in the multinational army of Soviet art whose new impressive works will reflect the heroism of our people in both labor and the struggle for peace, deservedly meeting the fortieth anniversary of the liberation of the republic and the jubilee of the Soviet people's great victory over fascism.

12478

CSO: 1800/347

REGIONAL

WESTERN RADIO ATTACKS ON SCHOOL REFORM REBUFFED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 18 Apr 84 p 3

[Article: "Who Doesn't Like the Reform and Why?"]

[Text] The history of Soviet society is inseparable from that of our schools. The CPSU Central Committee's draft "Basic Directions in General Education and Vocational School Reform," has been recognized as a major measure of national scope and as an event of great sociopolitical significance which the Party and Government has submitted to the public for discussion. The plan's implementation has now begun after having earned our people's unanimous support following its approval by the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee plenum and the session of the newly elected Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Almost all of the republic's workers have participated in the plan's discussion at meetings of worker collectives, in the parent community, and at teachers' conferences. Hundreds of letters were written to the Party and soviet organs, and dozens of specific suggestions have appeared in the press.

And this is only natural since the schools are a state concern. As underscored by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K. U. Chernenko in his address at the plenum, "in order for Soviet society to move confidently towards our great goals, each new generation must raise itself to a higher level of education and overall culture, vocational skill, and civic activity." Every Soviet person can subscribe to those words because we wish to go forward with confidence, and that is what we are doing.

However, it is just that desire which is not to the liking of certain persons in the West, and particularly to persons in the present Washington administration. The current propaganda "crusade" against our country was unleashed with its blessing. In attempting to discredit the educational system in the USSR, Western "voices" are attempting, as they say, "to lay ail their own faults at someone else's door." The American National Commission for Improving the Educational System recently expressed the fear that the U.S.A. had become a nation which is threatened by "unilateral disarmament in the field of education." Approximately one-third of the country's 17-year old do not have a secondary school diploma. They are learning the science of violence faster than mathematics or their native language. It is no accident that President Reagan devoted his first radio address to the problem of controlling crime in the schools.

These not unknown "radio voices" have been assigned a prominent place in a systematic and massive campaign of lies and slander.

"[Radio] Free Europe" and "[Radio] Liberty" (RFE AND RL) occupy a special role in that chorus. They broadcast in 15 languages of the USSR, including Estonian. Both of those mouthpieces of the CIA are constantly improving their radio propaganda methods and are intensifying their direct or disguised assaults on the Soviet way of life.

Included among such attacks is a series of "Liberty" broadcasts on national education problems in the Soviet Union.

Here Radio "Liberty" has issued its own "prescriptions" for restructuring the national education system in the USSR. The reform in its present manner, they say, will not do. On the other hand, the other one is not suitable, "it is a misnomer," etc. And in general, they say, the reform is being implemented merely to make billions of rubles by exploiting child labor on whose basis the entire national education system is to be restructured according to a self-supporting principle."

One might ask" Who are these uninvited well-wishers of Soviet school children? We'll name but just a few of them who are specializing in our republic's "problems." Kristi Tammik, a former variety show performer at the restaurant "Tallin". In 1975 she left for a brief visit to relatives in the FRG, abandoned her husband and young son and decided not to return to the Homeland. She joined the Estonian desk of Radio "Liberty" and has been holding forth profusely on ways of restructuring elementary school education in the USSR. Rikho Mezilane, a former Estonian television announcer, took a tourist trip on the Danube in 1978 and decided to stay in Austria. On Estonian television Mezilane, was entrusted only with prepared texts, but Radio "Liberty" turned out to be "more astute" and promoted the former announcer to the rank of commentator. And what has he been saying on the air? He reported, for example, that even if (!) the school reform actually takes place, Estonian school children will encounter hard times. Instruction will be given only in Russian, they will be able to converse only in Russian, and in general, the Russian language is a powerful tool for shaping thought and behavior patterns.

We quoted this "commentary" to F. O. Oper, Estonian SSR First Deputy Minister of Education.

"Well, then, we can agree with Radio "Liberty" that the Russian language, which is now spoken by half a billion people, one-seventh of humanity, the language of Tolstoy, Mendeleyev, Pavlov, Tsiolkovskiy, and Gagarin, is effectively helping people to form a thoroughly definite way of thinking to speak to each other in a language of friendship and mutual understanding regardless of whether the language's study was begun in our youth or later years. It was not without reason that Karl Marx, who started studying Russian in his 50's and who fluently read verse and prose in the original after a half year of study, wrote, the results are worth the effort that people my age must make to master a language so markedly different from the Classical and Romance languages. General de Gaulle studied it in his advanced years and often quoted Pushkin's verse in his speeches.

We believe that a fluent command of Russian, which has been voluntarily adopted by the Soviet people as the means of inter-national communication, must become the standard for young people completing the secondary educational institutions of the republic. I don't think anyone would deny that the beginning of any language study should best of all be done in the early years. Therefore, Russian is presently being taught from the first grade in the national schools. As is the case with foreign languages, the time allotted to it is about one-half the time given to the study of native language and literature. The basic directions for general and vocational school reform, as approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet, accord the national schools the right to increase the number of Russian language lessons as is deemed necessary. We shall not be doing that because that number has been stable, and as has been shown by time, practically has not changed since 1940. As regards the forced "Russification" of science, culture, and education in Estonia, one should recall the fact that following the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Party and Soviet government placed the struggle for the equality of national languages among the most important tasks of the socialist structure. Not a single privilege for any one language! wrote V. I. Lenin. Such has been our Party's approach toward resolving the nationality question.

There is no single "state" language in the USSR. Each language contributes its share to the communication process among the peoples of our country.

The widespread use of those languages in various sectors of life is a practical expression of the processes that are intensifying and expanding the social functions of the national languages of the USSR. Works of literature are published in 78 languages, theatrical performances are heard in 47 books, newspapers, and magazines are printed in 89, 56, and 44 languages respectively, radio broadcasts are made in 67, and telecasts are made in 60 languages of the USSR.

And yet with respect to prevalence there are no equals to the Russian language. It has made accessible to people of many nationalities the immortal works of V. I. Lenin and worldwide achievements in many areas of human endeavor.

The above-noted successes are clearly not to the liking of western "Sovietologists" and their dupes who have betrayed our Homeland.

"I understand", concluded F. Oper," that in confronting the "information" that floods the airways with CIA prompting (there are 150 radio stations operating under its direct control alone!), at times one is forced to say things that are all too obvious to us. But let me cite one more fact. In the last decades there have been no cases of refusals to study Russian in our republic. And that too is a fact.

And, as they say, you can't get away from the facts."

REGIONAL

NEW ESTONIAN OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA in Russian 16 Mar 84 p 1

/Decree On Official Appointments/

/Text/ The ESSR Supreme Soviet Plenum decrees the appointment of Comrade Arnol'd Karlovich Gren as minister of foreign affairs for the ESSR, having freed him from the multiple duties of deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers and ESSR minister of foreign affairs.

A. Ryutel', chairman of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Plenum

V. Vakht, secretary of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Plenum

Arnol'd Karlovich Gren, ESSR minister of foreign affairs, is Estonian and was born in 1920. He has been a member of the CPSU since 1942. He has a higher education and completed the Senior Party School at the CPSU Central Committee.

In 1940 he served as an instructor at the Virumaask Estonian LKSM District Committee. During the Great Patriotic War he served in the Estonian Guards Rifle Corps. After demobilization in 1947 he was manager of the ESTONIAN BOLSHEVIK editorial department and starting in 1953 was the editor-in-chief of the RAKHVA KHYAEL newspaper. In 1953 he became deputy chairman for the ESSR Council of Ministers. In 1958-60 he was minister of education for the ESSR and in 1960 he became deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers and in 1962 the ESSR minister of foreign affairs as well. He has many times served as member of the USSR delegations participating in UN General Assembly sessions.

He is a member of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

He has been a deputy to the Estonian SSR Soviet seven times.

Comrade Gren has been awarded five orders of Labor of the Red Banner, orders of Peoples Friendship and the Red Star and Mark of Honor medals.

The ESSR Supreme Soviet Plenum announces the appointment of Comrade Indrek Kherbertovich Toome as deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers.

A. Ryutel', chairman of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Plenum

V. Vakht, secretary of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Plenum

Indrek Kherbertovich Toome, deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers, is Estonian and was born in 1943. He has been a member of the CPSU since 1968, has a higher education and completed the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute and the Senior Party School with the CPSU Central Committee.

After graduating from the institute in 1968 he worked as the manager of the Estonian Student Youth Section of the Komsomol Central Committee. From 1970-72 he held a responsible position in the Komsomol Central Committee organization and in 1972 he became secretary and subsequently first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee. In 1978 he became first secretary of the Estonia CP Tartus Gorkom.

In 1978 he became a member of the ESSR Central Committee and since 1981 has been a candidate member of the ESSR Central Committee Buro.

He was a deputy of the Estonian Supreme Soviet to the 8th, 9th and 10th sessions.

He is chairman of the Commission on National Education and Culture for the ESSR Supreme Soviet.

He has been awarded the orders of National Friendship and Mark of Honor and medals.

In the ESSR Council of Ministers.

The ESSR Council of Ministers has filled the open position of ESSR Minister of Foreign Affairs.

12511

CSO: 1800/362

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN CONVICTED AS 'HENCHMAN' FOR WESTERN RADIOS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 27 Apr 84 p 4

[Article from ETA [Estonian Telegraph Agency]: "Sabotage According to a Foreign Recipe"; text in boldface is shown in upper case]

[Text] The reporters manual says that the period is the noblest punctuation mark. On this occasion the Soviet court put a period [at the end of] the ignominious career of Enn Tarto, a 45-year-old stoker in the Tartu Department of Estkolkhozproyekt [Estonian Kolkhoz Project], in his other role as the "personal correspondent" of malicious "radio voices."

Tarto was sentenced by the Estonian Supreme Court last week to 10 years of incarceration in accordance with Section 2, Article 68 of the Republic Criminal Code for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. He was convicted of anti-Soviet activity for the third time. Therefore, the court considered him an especially dangerous recidivist and assigned him to serve his sentence in an especially strict corrective labor colony with a subsequent 5-year exile.

The punishment is severe but just. For this agitation or propaganda and slanderous fabrications defaming the Soviet state and social system, if one may say so, are carried out for the purpose of undermining or weakening Soviet authority. Soviet law regards these actions as especially dangerous state crimes.

In the West, it is customary to ask: WHO IS WHO? The judicial inquiry conducted in Tallinn gave an exhaustive answer to this question. Many systematically collected facts and Tarto's fabrication of biased information have been proved. An example is the compiling of lists of "political prisoners" which then moved into the lists of "freedom fighters" that are being compiled by Western intelligence agencies. They include street hooligans and war criminals such as Pupart, Kirolosk, and Laarmann, who took part in mass killings of noncombatants during the war.

Tarto also concocted "slogans." In them, he cast aspersions on the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and Soviet authority in the Baltic area. In this, he spread in every possible way the thesis of Estonia's "Russification" and the Estonian people's loss of national independence. He ignored the

fact that the entire history of our state's existence shows that precisely socialism has been the source of the great achievements of the Soviet nation and nationalities. Their flourishing, including that of the Estonian people, became possible thanks to their striving for fraternal cooperation, unity of their economics, policy, and ideology, and formation of international traits in culture and the spiritual aspect. Thus, not the notorious "Russification" and not the loss of national independence, which Western propaganda is shouting about, but attitudes of friendship and cooperation are the distinctive traits of Soviet society. Built on the principles of internationalism, they have passed the test of time and are stable as never before.

Tarto appealed to the "free society" in the West to boycott the Moscow Olympics and not to believe "Moscow's propaganda." He frightened it with "Soviet penetration," and he presented the USSR's peaceful initiatives as "the Kremlin's schemes." In accordance with Soviet laws, Tarto, who continued to systematically spread slanderous fabrications about our country and Soviet Estonia, was issued an official warning for his antisocial activity. But he did not heed it.

This "personal correspondent"--but in reality a pawn in the hands of the foreign saboteurs of the world community--addressed his dispatches to the people of Afghanistan, the citizens of the Republic of Finland, and the UN secretary general, but forwarded them on to Mr Kippar, who is entrenched among the reactionary leaders of Estonian emigration in Stockholm. The court fully proved the connection of Tarto and Parek, Pestil, and Akhonen, his accomplices and "wards" of the criminal group who had already been convicted in December of last year, with the Stockholm anti-Soviet organization calling itself the "Center for Assistance to the Political Prisoners of Estonia" and its leader Ants Kippar. This hardened ideological provocateur has completely sold out to U.S. intelligence agencies. Tarto's "correspondence" was intended for these agencies and the "radio voices" that are part of them or under their control.

The whine of Tarto, the Kippars, and other supporting voices in the roar of hostile "voices" is only an episode, a stroke in imperialism's unbridled "psychological war." However, it is typical and significant, because it gives an answer to the question: WHAT IS WHAT?

The failed sabotage shows the futile attempts of the U.S. intelligence agencies to implement propaganda campaigns against the USSR to create--with the help of renegades--the opinion in the world community that there is some alleged opposition to Soviet authority in Estonia and in that way to isolate and defame the Soviet Union.

The failed effort illustrates the scale of the U.S. anti-Soviet propaganda campaign to discredit the USSR, one of the participants of the Stockholm Conference, in the eyes of the European community.

It attests to the attempts to discredit the conference itself in its measures to strengthen trust and security in Europe and Washington's planned "failure" of the important international forum, whose second round is half a month away.

That is why the subversive, inciting propaganda that Washington is conducting, and which undermines the edifice of real socialism and the foundation of the post-war world, must be considered an open violation of international law and of the most important standards of contact and cooperation among peoples.

And Enn Tarto knowingly participated in this dirty, petty intrigue of Western intelligence agencies. A period has punctuated [the end of] the criminal activity of this anti-Soviet individual.

12478

CSO: 1800/374

REGIONAL

SOCIOLOGIST DISCUSSES WORK ATTITUDES OF YOUNG

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 24 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences V. Sokolov, assistant professor, CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences: "To Yield in Nothing: the Ideological and Moral Continuity of the Generations in the Mirror of Sociology."]

[Text] Fathers and children, continuity or contradiction? Let's put it this way: both continuity and contradiction. This answer flows from the very logic of social development.

If one generation's intelligence were not, on the whole, higher than the fathers' intelligence, and if young people were weaker in a moral (and physical) sense than preceding generations (or were merely their equals), social progress would come to a halt.

At the same time, if the contradiction between the new and the old, the past and the present, is not offset by a certain measure of continuity, a break occurs in social development. Continuity and contradiction are the social train's articulated locomotive, a locomotive which does not just provide it with motive force but also gives its movement a certain direction. Thus, it is more correct to analyze not the alternative, continuity or contradiction between fathers and children, but the question of just what the content and measure of intergenerational contradiction and continuity are, what is left in legacy by fathers to children, and what comes into contradiction.

A fundamental answer to the question that has been raised is associated with a social system's degree of stability.

The society in which the new generation receives, assimilates and turns its fathers' basic ideals and principles (especially their views of the social system and their notions of the future, their concept of the model moral individual, and their idea of the purpose of life, i.e., that which in its aggregate constitutes the general line of continuity) into its own, is a society that is stable at all stages of its development. Every new generation in it enters life organically and in relative tranquility. Continuity here substantially predominates over contradiction and predominates, let us again stress, in respects that are essential and primary.

As historical experience shows, socialism, in contrast to the bourgeois order, provides for stable and continuous social progress. This fact in and of itself is evidence of the profound and strong continuity that exists between the generations in our society.

The Soviet people have experienced the severest of trials--wars, destruction, the need for hard labor in great construction. The results of these tests are common knowledge. Cases of political degeneration and betrayal of the fathers' behests are so few that they leave no significant mark on the character sketch of the young Soviet generation. But cases of heroism are so common and magnificent that they suffice for one to see with one's own eyes the depth of the continuity of ideas and ideals.

In conditions of peace, as during wartime, the measure of the closeness of fathers and children is demonstrated first and foremost by deeds and not by words. "The party says it must be done, and the Komsomol replies: 'Done!'" That is our young people's battle slogan today. In 1983 alone 135 major construction projects in the country were declared to be All-Union Shock Komsomol Construction Projects, and 186 were declared to be shock construction projects of republic and oblast Komsomol organizations. This means that Soviet young people voluntarily assumed responsibility for the successful construction of gigantic hydroelectric power stations, industrial complexes, railroads, etc. Every year, on the average, about 100,000 young men and women go to work on such construction projects in response to the Komsomol's call and on assignment by it. What makes them do so?

Construction is generally carried out in relatively uninhabited places. Everyday life has to be organized from scratch. Working conditions, despite the presence of up-to-date technology, are relatively strenuous. Money? Yes, pay at the large construction projects is good. But healthy young people with excellent vocational training can make just as much without leaving their homes.

So what else?

Sociologists surveyed more than 2,000 young people working on construction of the Ust-Ilimsk Electric Power Station and the Baikal-Amur Mainline. The question was formulated this way: "Why did you go to work on a Siberian construction project?" Most of those surveyed (72 percent) cited their primary reason (they could indicate several) as a desire "to bring the greatest good to the homeland," their second reason (46 percent) as a desire to test themselves in a difficult sector of work and earn people's respect, and their third reason (28 percent) as the need to "see the world." And only 21 percent of those responding to the question cited the desire "to earn more money" among their reasons.

The desire to give one's efforts and knowledge to an undertaking begun by one's fathers and the desire to be useful to society are visible proof of the continuity of generations.

Special sociological studies devoted to analyzing the ties and relations among various age groups of people also provide interesting material. In particular, for a long time many sociological centers in the Soviet Union have been studying the value orientation and life plans of young people and their views of the older generation. The main conclusion you reach in analyzing these studies is the coincidence of the basic aspirations of people when divided into 10-year groups according to age. Thus, in 1962-1966 Leningrad sociologists questioned 4,239 young men and women. Among other questions, they asked: what do you need most of all in order to be happy? The vast majority of those responding (about 80 percent) assigned the first places to enjoying the respect of the people around them, being useful to people and having interesting jobs.

In 1973-1975 Moscow sociologists asked young people: "What do you value most of all in the older generation?" The most frequent answers were purposefulness, high ideological integrity and the ability to give oneself entirely to one's work.

In a study of nearly 2,500 people conducted in 1983 in various oblasts of the country, 78 percent of those responding answered that of all the values in life, they attached the greatest importance to interesting and creative work and the respect of their comrades.

At the same time, the fact that the basic ideological and moral attitudes of various generations of Soviet people are close does not mean, as already noted above, that they are completely identical. "New generations," said Yu. V. Andropov at a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with party veterans, "are not reproduced like copies on a duplicating machine. Each of them, while inevitably relying on the previous generation's experience, evaluates and assimilates the world in its own way, bringing new means and methods to its creative activity, and adapting it-elf to the conditions and situation of its time."

The spiritual content of the personality changes and is deepened just as many social phenomena change in the course of social progress. Present-day Soviet young people possess a heightened sense of the new, boldness in setting and accomplishing tasks, independence and an ability to get their bearings rather quickly in a constantly changing world. In turn, the development of these personality qualities and traits results in such characteristics of the young generation as a tendency to be more demanding in terms of the cogency of scientific and sociopolitical ideas and a desire not simply to accept the truth but to arrive at it in the process of serious reflection.

In work with young people it is extremely important to take into account these and other features of their attitude toward life. However, this is not always done. Thus, according to the data obtained in a study of 9th- and 10th-graders in Leningrad, 82 percent of those surveyed preferred the use of discussions in conducting a number of classes, whereas in actuality the elements of discussion were present in only 7 percent of all cases. Sixty-six percent preferred laboratory work (independent, active exploration), whereas in actuality such work was done in only one-third of all classes.

often in a given social unit (in the family or in some collective), conflict arises as a result of the discrepancy between the views or lifestyle of people in different areas.

On the one hand, not all adults are capable of accepting young people's manner of conduct, tastes, fashions and interests. This happens both because of a certain conservatism in tastes and customs and also in cases in which young men's and women's lifestyle really does begin to enter into contradiction with the preceding generations' basic precepts.

On the other hand, the well-known "aggressiveness" of certain young people in defending their style of behavior and fashions also serves as a breeding ground for conflict.

We once surveyed about 1,000 young people ages 17 to 25 years. Among many problems, we studied the level of a given individual's antipathy with respect to ideas or acts of which that individual disapproved. The survey results once more confirmed Soviet young people's almost universal antipathy toward antisocialist bourgeois ideology. However, this sharply negative attitude toward a world view that is alien to our society was combined in young people with a certain tolerance toward any and all artistic tastes (including those which are pushed by bourgeois propaganda and are at odds with socialist ideals) and toward extravagant dress and behavior. And certain young people stated categorically that interference in any form in matters of fashion and manner of conduct was impermissible.

Understandably, you cannot call such an attitude normal. But, after all, one must admit that we ourselves have, to a certain extent, given rise to it with incompetent propaganda for genuine human beauty. Let us recall how much fuss was made over excessively narrow pants, and then over wide pants, and then over narrow pants again! How at first excessively short skirts were attacked, and then excessively long ones were!

I think that the problem with such "upbringing" work, if you will excuse the use of the term, is, in the first place, that attention is focused entirely on external and not always essential manifestations of that which is special in young people, and that this external element is linked to the characteristics of a person as a whole; in the second place, the problem is that one forgets how vulnerable the young human soul is and with what caution, tact, benevolence and lack of importunity one must resolve problems affecting young people's interests. And this does not pertain just to the area of interests, manners and tastes. It must be remembered first of all in bringing up the rising generations in the spirit of industriousness and civic concern, in the spirit of socialist discipline and resolute antipathy for dependency, philistinism and egoism.

In combatting any moral flaws, just as in all ideological and political upbringing work, one cannot achieve any success by acting in a sudden, swooping cavalry attack. As was emphasized at the meeting with party veterans in the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to work and work with young

constantly, taking into account their specific characteristics and the new conditions in which they are living. Unfortunately, this does not always happen in real life. The CPSU Central Committee's June (1983) plenum, which discussed important timely questions of the party's ideological and mass political work, noted, in part, that sometimes Komsomol organizations stand aside from urgent problems that genuinely trouble young people and do not manage to react in timely fashion to new trends and interests among young people and to give them the required ideological direction. Overorganization and the raising of fuss for mere show get in the way. There is insufficient ability to carry jobs that have been started through to their conclusion.

The party has called for a resolute end to such attitudes toward the upbringing of the younger generation.

Concern for the ideological and moral, class and labor tempering of young people means concern for our country's future. It is concern that the generation that is beginning its life today not just preserve but multiply all that is valuable in the fathers' legacy and that it in no way yield the banner of October.

8756

CSO: 1830/428

REGIONAL

PRAVDA VOSTOKA RECALLS TRIAL OF ADVENTIST SHELKOV

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by A. Grigor'yev: "Maestro of the 'Faithful Few'"]

[Text] I remember many years ago one hack photographer wandered through towns and villages proudly calling himself a photographer-artist. In a fit of revelation he explained his business in this way. "Click and its ready, click--a ruble, two, three and so forth." And meanwhile the time between "click" and "ready" for genuine experts was great. Familiarity with the product of the traveling photographer for the Narpays raybytkombinat [rayon personal services shop], Vladimir Shelkov, convinces you that he is a great past master of primarily the "first part." But photographic hack work of the maestro, touring in his own automobile, was only one (and far from the main) source of his large profits.

"I have had a weakness for engines since childhood," V. Shelkov heatedly exclaimed from the defendant's bench.

Certainly one can understand this in our stormy age of scientific-technical progress. But how do you explain that the ardent lover of engines had a whole storehouse of spare parts in his house, enough to service dozens of cars in a large auto service shop? Why did he have a mountain of filters, brake shoes and a battery of large bottles with brake fluid? Why did this automobile owner also have a mountain of spare parts...for motorcycles? How was he able to amass the 40,000 rubles discovered in his hiding place during the search?

The exhausting answer to all these questions was in the witnesses' testimony: "Shelkov bought spare parts for various cars and motorcycles in stores as bait. Later he sold them at speculative prices and repaired motorcycles with these spare parts."

Numerous details of his "technique" for servicing the multitude of motorcycle owners were established during the preliminary investigation and court examination.

From Uzakov, who lived on the Pobeda Kolkhoz in Narpay Rayon, the touring "jack of all trades" took more than 60 rubles for repairing a "Ural" motorcycle, a repair that the state price would have set at 2 rubles 95 kopecks.

The repair on Musayev's motorcycle, which would have cost no more than a ruble according to the state price, cost 90 rubles. Shelkov took from Amankulov more than 10 times the state price for a minor repair and cheap components.

The People's Court of Kattakurgan passed a just sentence for these criminal acts. Shelkov was sentenced to 5 years of hard labor. The case should have ended there. They caught the rogue and it served him right. But the most scandalous thing is that this self-seeker and speculator whose guilt was indisputably proven persistently tried during the court examination to present himself as a person suffering for other reasons.

"I am a believer and I am being persecuted for this. I am suffering because of my belief. My father was treated the same way," he repeated every time he was shown specific charges of speculation.

We will have to refresh your memory. The defendant's father, also V. Shelkov, was a kulak's son and spoke out against Soviet authority, having donned the mask of a preacher for a reformist movement that had deviated from the reactionary course of Seventh Day Adventists. Referring to the religious teachings "professed" to them, he found things that suited him more in spiritual books and "interpreted" them his own way. Here is a typical sample from one of his sermons. "We don't have to do anything, don't have to read or listen or say those things that are forbidden by divine law. Radio receivers and televisions are turning believers' homes into theaters and other places unbecoming to holy people. No mundane conversation, no buying of newspapers." He himself listened to every possible Western "voice" and taped them so that he could later retell them to his flock "in his own words."

And religion served as a vehicle for quenching his kulak greed and for extorting the "tenths" and "twentieths" from all types of earnings, quitrent by which the junior Shelkov's father, one of the leaders of the so-called Church of the True Faith Seventh Day Adventists, covered his flock. The group of the most reactionary extremists headed by him in former times slandered and continues to slander not only the Soviet government but also the Orthodox Church and sects which have obtained official permission from the authorities to practice religious ceremonies and conduct prayer meetings.

These people call themselves the most faithful and sincere followers of the spiritual Firstborn. In this way they adroitly manipulate religious concepts for their own gain.

They don't see their announced ban on visiting school on Saturday as an obstacle to a child's normal development. Instead, it is a manifestation... of personal freedom. Sect members' refusal to defend the Motherland is a manifestation of their own peacemaking activity. The most reactionary adventist-reformists, having chosen the path of illegal activities, loudly call themselves "the Faithful Few." Meanwhile the concept of "few" sheds

some light on their activities. The most desperate religious extremists protesting the priority of "divine law" over earthly law rule in "the few." It would be interesting to know according to which laws the junior Shelkov found 40,000 rubles in his "sock"?

In their verbiage the leaders of the "Faithful Few" refer to the authority of Lev Tolstoy. We will look at statements by the great Russian writer. "He who learns to meditate is difficult to believe." And this is what Lev Nikolayevich wrote about those who sow dope. "Clergy both consciously and mainly unconsciously try to hold people in outrageous superstition for their own advantages."

Adventist-reformists are trying to hold their flocks in outrageous superstition and keep their profits so that they can parasite off the labors of others. They loudly lay down the law "don't steal, don't cheat, love thy neighbor."

The believer (and it isn't clear what he believes in) Shelkov junior both stole and cheated. Was it for the love of his neighbor? Having gained skills in the art of lying and demogogy from his own pastors, he simultaneously mastered their greed and passion for maternal wealth and the swindling "techniques."

12511

CSO: 1830/416

REGIONAL

AZSSR SUPREME COURT DISCUSSES STRUGGLE AGAINST NARCOTICS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Jan 84 p 4

[AzerINFORM article: "Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court recently met under the chairmanship of I. I. Ismaylov.

The issue of the court's practice in matters concerning driving and motor transport use regulation violations was heard and discussed. It was noted that in light of the recently adopted Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution on the state of discipline in motor transport and on measures for reducing road-transport incidents with the ever growing intensification of motor transport traffic, the role of the courts in bringing about the necessary order in this important matter is growing.

Completing the earlier adopted USSR Supreme Court Plenum and Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court resolutions on the issue at hand, the courts improved the use and application of legislation on responsibility for criminal violations of the rules of safe driving and use of motor transport. They also began to approach the punishment of people guilty of driving while intoxicated, of issuing and using defective equipment and also of stealing motor transport more seriously. The court's work in preventing these crimes has improved.

The number of road-transport incidents in those republic motor industries where comprehensive preventative measures have begun by coordinating the efforts of all law enforcement agencies in contact with motor industry management has been reduced. The plenum approved this initiative and supported its expansion.

At the same time the plenum noted that the level of business received in this category still seriously lags behind the tasks that have increased. Necessary measures aimed at fully eliminating deficiencies and errors in investigating and examining cases are not always taken and incidents of the incorrect legal skill of the acts of the guilty and sentence still persist. Individual courts do not show the necessary exactingness in preliminary investigation quality and a large number of court errors have been associated with this. At times the courts do not take necessary measures to compensate state and social organizations and citizens for material loss.

The plenum expressed serious criticism on the quality and efficiency of court work in preventing the indicated crimes.

The plenum's resolution turns the courts' attention to their duty to provide steady and direct application of laws in the given category of cases and to elevate this work to the level of demand indicated.

The plenum discussed the issue of strengthening the courts' work in struggling with the spread of narcotics and in the adopted resolution they bound courts to eliminate their deficiencies and errors. They recommended strengthening precautionary-preventative work, consulting with health protection agencies, police and social organizations.

The plenum also heard and discussed reports from a judicial colleague on the civil cases and a judicial colleague on the criminal cases of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court for 1983. Appeals on specific civil and criminal cases were reviewed.

Azerbaijan SSR First Deputy Procurator A. D. Sultanov and Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Justice N. G. Yusifov took part in the plenum's work.

12511

CSO: 1830/416

REGIONAL

ACCUSED UZBEK ELITE TOO OFTEN ESCAPE PUNISHMENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 April 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word unsigned article titled "Floaters" on shortcomings in the training, selection and placement of party cadres. A party commission of the Uzbek CP Central Committee has established that many workers removed from their posts for various misdeeds reappear somewhere else in positions of leadership, and that instances where party members who display moral laxness go unpunished are by no means exceptions.

Zh. Ibragimov, member of the Karakalpak Supreme Soviet, compromised himself, was removed from office only to crop up as assistant to the Tokhtakupyrskiy Rayon procurator where he was entrusted with investigating serious criminal offenses.

G. Sarkisov, removed as first deputy chairman of the Tashkent Gorispolkom for violations in assigning living quarters, soon reappeared as deputy director of the Tashkent Oblast Auto Traffic Administration.

Others who have been relieved of their duties received strict reprimands, yet have managed to find work in responsible positions are: (all first secretaries of raykoms) D. Khushnazarov (Nishanskiy Raykom), Yu. Chursin (Leninskiy Raykom, Tashkent), Ya. Kurbanov (Leninabadskiy Raykom), Z. Narkulova (Pakhtachiyskiy Raykom), N. Khikmatov (Shakhrisabzskiy Raykom).

The article takes issue with the practice of making the removal of party officials for breaches of discipline sound innocuous by using formulas like "removed for health reasons" or "removed in connection with transfer to other work" when, in fact, the real reasons for their removal involve criminal offenses.

CSO: 1830/449

REGIONAL

TURKMEN WOMEN'S COUNCIL SESSION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 30 April 1984 carries on page 1 a 60-word announcement of the meeting on 28 April 1984 in Ashkhabad of the Turkmen Republic Women's Council under the leadership of M. Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee. The discussions centered on questions of the status of political training work among Turkmen women, the activities of the republic "Znaniye" Society in connection with the introduction of new rituals and traditions into republic life.

CSO: 1830/447

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

LAWYER EXPEDITION--Scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Government and Law headed by the deputy director of the institute, Professor K. Shermet, together with the Legal Department of the Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics has organized an expedition to acquaint themselves with the ESSR agricultural industry complex. They looked at the activities of the Agroprom and also the Tartu, Pyarnu, Rakvere, Payde, Rapla and Khar'yus RAPO's /rayon agro-industrial amalgamate/ and their economies. During the expedition a number of deficiencies requiring additional review were discovered. It is specifically necessary to define some legal management issues, especially in the contractual relationships being concluded by the farms and other enterprises joining the agro-industrial complex. The problems of agrarian law are especially real now because an experiment in reorganizing agricultural management is being conducted in our republic. The scientific issues of agrarian law are being reviewed by the legal department of the ESSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics in cooperation with the lawyers of the ESSR Agroprom and the legal faculty of TUG /Tartu State University/. Chair an of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium A. Ryutel', Secretary of the KPE /Estonian CP/ Central Committee A. B. Upsi, First Deputy Chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers and representative of the ESSR Agroprom Kh. Bel'di and also Vice-President of the ESSR Academy of Sciences A. Keyerna met the participants. /Text/ /Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA in Russian 28 Mar 84 p 1/ 12511

CSO: 1800/362

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

11 JUNE 1984